

# INPRINT

## KERREY SPEAKS

HOPE KITTS, CHRIS MISHEK AND PEPPER NEVINS GET AN EXCLUSIVE LOOK INTO THE 9/11 COMMISSION

Sept. 11 was an event that transformed American politics and had a drastic impact on the course of modern history. In the aftermath of the tragedy, the American people were left with many unanswered questions about how it happened and who was responsible. After initial resistance from the Bush Administration, the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks upon the United States was convened in November 2002. Former senator and current president of the New School, Bob Kerrey, was a member of the bipartisan commission.

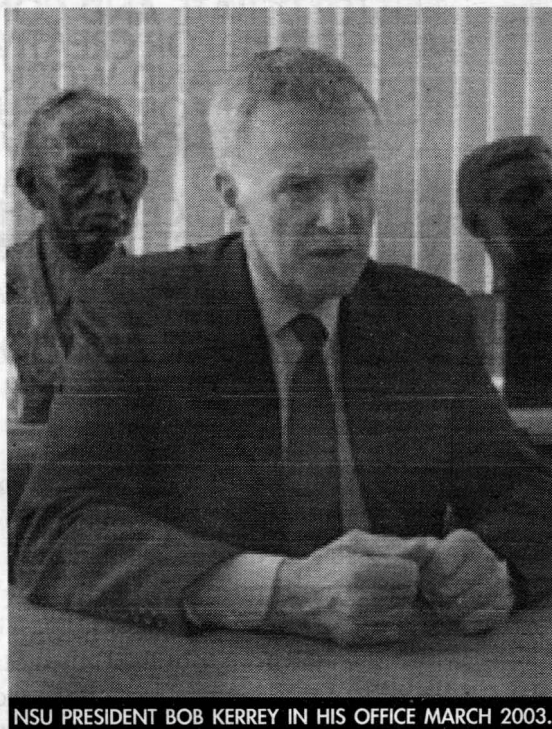
The 9/11 Commission issued its final report earlier this year. The report, which is surprisingly lucid for a government report, is a *New York Times* bestseller and has been nominated for a National Book Award. The report details the commission's investigations into the events of Sept. 11, its analysis of the emergence of

radical Islam, what the United States knew about the attacks before they happened and its recommendations on how the federal government can prevent future attacks by restructuring and redefining the federal government.

On Oct. 25, President Kerrey sat down with us to discuss his experience on the 9/11 Commission.

**Inprint:** Richard Posner wrote in the *New York Times* that the unanimity of the report may have been a weakness to the investigation and the report itself. What do you think?

**Kerrey:** Posner, in order to reach that conclusion, has to ignore everything that went on after we made our recommendations. The report would not have happened if we would have filed minority and dissenting views. He, by the way, was inaccurate in saying that the commission



NSU PRESIDENT BOB KERREY IN HIS OFFICE MARCH 2003.

photo by Kate England; 2003

decided to do that. We didn't decide to do that—each of us individually made that decision—so he misread the process. But he's also misreading the impact that this report has had. This report is a bestseller, for god's sake. That would not have happened if there were minority views or dis-

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## THE BARGAINING BEGINS

WHAT THE NEW UNION MEANS FOR LANG VALERIE VEATCH

On Oct. 15, the New School University administration communicated to the Academics Come Together-United Auto Workers (ACT-UAW) that it would honor the National Labor Relation Board's Sept. 22 ruling to honor the part-time faculty's union at NSU.

The decision came as a relief to many part-time instructors who spent more than two years fighting to unionize. The NSU administration had previously taken the stance that a union was not necessary to solve internal disputes. Pres. Bob Kerrey noted in a February letter to the university community that "more prog-

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## CHANGES AT LANG

PETER HOLSLIN AND ZACH WARSABAGE PLAY CATCH-UP WITH KATHLEEN BREIDENBACH

Like the Hulk when he becomes provoked, Eugene Lang College currently is in a sweeping transitional period. Kathleen Breidenbach was introduced as a new associate dean in August 2003 to help Mary Rawlinson, who briefly replaced former Dean Bea Banu. In spring of last year, Rawlinson left the school for personal reasons, and Jonathan Veitch, who has been with New School University since 1996 in various positions, was appointed interim dean.

Last spring, Veitch hired 10 new faculty members—including *Inprint's* faculty advisor, Jocelyn Lieu, and last month's profile subject, Neil Gordon—in fields such as religious studies, the hard sciences, theater, history, literature,

urban studies, journalism, and cultural.

Recently, there has been a push to internationalize the school through an increased recruiting of international faculty and prospective students; the creation of the prospect for overseas studies in Cape Town, South Africa, and Krakow, Poland; and, most importantly, Veitch said, "developing an international perspective in the curriculum."

Lang has also begun making a commitment towards the community and towards environmental issues by enhancing its relationship with local public schools and creating the opportunity for studying environmental issues in places such as Alaska. But a commitment towards commu-

nity is multi-faceted: Veitch also has been dedicated to strengthening Lang's student community through renovations of student spaces, like the cafeteria and reading room, and increased funding for Lang's theater program and, of course, the student newspaper.

Still, the change that trumps all changes at Lang thus far is, to a certain extent, only in the

(IRT) curriculum. The new curriculum, in development with faculty members Juan de Castro, Robin Mookerjee, Mark Larrimore and Elaine Savory, as well as Breidenbach and Veitch, is expected to begin next year as a set of "half-semester" courses for incoming first-year students.

Freshmen may be privy to its effects next semester, but the IRT curriculum still has a long way to go. The half-semester

lum creates a four-semester general-education program intended to stimulate students intellectually and provide a structured yet open and varied education for incoming freshmen and sophomores.

Two types of mini-courses will be offered next semester as the first stage of the curriculum's development: "Reading NYC" and "Nodes and Networks." The first half-semester module, "Reading NYC," is aimed at acclimating students to the city of New York by providing opportunities to learn about the histories, politics, diversity and overall culture of New York City.

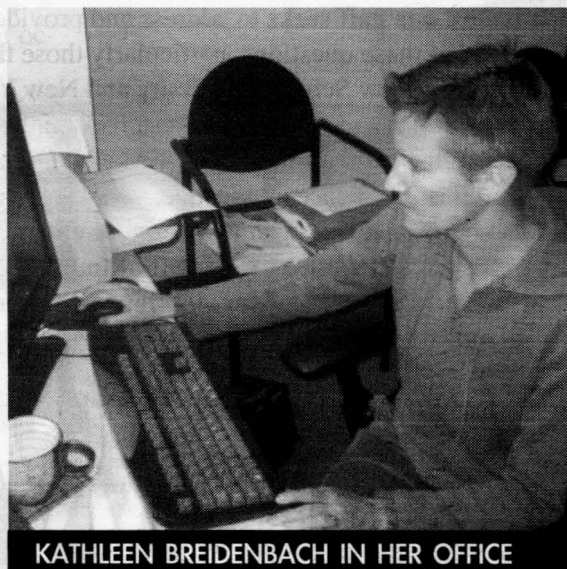
"The whole idea is to get you out to be thinking about New York and teaching you different ways of thinking about New York. Seventy-five percent of our students come here because we're in New York City, so let's show you New York through different lenses," said Breidenbach.

"Nodes and Networks" is the other half-semester module, which looks at one single object, event

or concept and views it through many different lenses in a methodical approach aimed at connecting the node with its cultural referents. An example of a node could be anything from Derek Walcott's poem "The Bounty" to the Brooklyn Bridge.

"Students said that they feel they don't have any sense of historical perspective, so the idea is to take an idea, concept or an artifact, which is the node, and show how it's affected by an effect: various peoples, cultures, artifacts, in

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KATHLEEN BREIDENBACH IN HER OFFICE

photo by Peter Hoslen

development stage. Starting next semester, Lang has decided to implement the new "Integrative, Research and Teaching"

courses are actually part of a larger curriculum, which is expected to be implemented as early as fall 2006. The curricu-

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**MELANIE CHOPKO**  
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ALWAYS DEBONAIR.

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**JACQUELYN GALLO**  
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**LAURA HOLDEN**  
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OVERSIZE UMBRELLAS AND  
GRATUITOUS USAGE OF THE  
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**CARRY LEMASTER**  
HAS A LARGE COLLECTION OF  
USELESS SMALL THINGS.

**KRISTIN J. LORETTA**  
TRANSFERRED FROM FLORIDA  
AND NEVER RECOVERED FROM  
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SHE ASKED FOR ONE).

**CAITLIN MARNELL**  
LOVES JENNIFER LOPEZ BUT  
THINKS AFFLECK IS SO OVER  
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**CHRIS MISHEK**  
HAS BLONDE EYELASHES.

**JADE MISHLER**  
WEARS BLUE TIGHTS.

**PEPPER NEVINS**  
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**ROBERT OGMAN**  
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ONLY EATS COOKIES AND  
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**CAPRI ROTH**  
CAN BE FOUND STANDING  
AT HER TELEVISION DURING  
EPISODES OF  
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**ROY SCHWARTZ**  
ABLE TO LEAP TALL BUILDINGS  
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CONSIDERS FREDDY GOT  
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**ELEANOR WHITNEY**  
WORKS HARD TO TAKE THE  
PHRASE "DON'T MOURN,  
ORGANIZE" TO HEART.

**JOCELYN LIEU**  
ADVISOR. CRACK THAT WHIP!

**CONTACT  
INFO**  
inprint@newschool.edu

**SUBMISSION  
DEADLINE FOR  
NEXT ISSUE**  
NOV.22

# WELCOME TO INPRINT

## OUR MISSION

OUR MISSION IS TO PUBLISH A REGULAR NEWS-  
PAPER THAT SERVES TO BUILD COMMUNITY,  
FOSTER DEBATE AND CONVERSATION, PROVIDE  
AN OUTLET FOR CREATIVE AND INTELLECTUAL  
DISCUSSION AND WORK AS A SOURCE OF IN-  
FORMATION FOR THE EUGENE LANG COLLEGE  
AND NEW SCHOOL UNIVERSITY COMMUNITIES.  
WE HOPE TO ACT AS A FORUM FOR HETERO-  
GENEOUS VOICES AT THE NEW SCHOOL UNI-  
VERSITY. WE BELIEVE THAT THE SHARING OF  
EXPERIENCES, OPINIONS, LIFESTYLES, ART AND  
INFORMATION STRENGTHENS THE SPIRIT OF  
OUR ACADEMIC AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTS.

On Nov. 3, before all the votes were counted—absentee ballots and those cast in Ohio—and before it was decided that all of the states had a definitive red or blue color, John Kerry conceded that George W. Bush had been reelected for another four-year term. This was a watershed moment in the history of the United States and the world. Kerry's concession makes it all the more controversial.

The staff of Inprint was just as horrified at the election outcome as many of the students and faculty of Eugene Lang College. The controversial outcome raises significant questions about the intense polarization of the American people, the future of the "war on terrorism," the future of the war on Iraq and, indeed, the future of international and domestic democracy itself.

Many students are worried about rising costs of education and the lack of health care, increased military spending and the struggling economy. The escalating violence and instability in Iraq, not to mention the situations in the Middle East and Afghanistan, is another source for worry as the body count of American soldiers and Iraqi civilians rises on a daily basis. With the fact that Osama bin Laden has not yet been brought to justice, the future of the war on terrorism also appears bleak and uncertain.

The compromise of civil and constitutional rights is also a major concern because of legislation such as the Patriot Act. The Bush Administration's evident attempt to obliterate the separation between church and state also compromises such civil rights as gay marriage, civil unions and women's right to an abortion—especially in light of Bush's plans to stack the Supreme Court with neo-conservatives and create a Constitutional Amendment banning gay marriage.

Bear in mind, still, that the American public must maintain hope and do whatever we can to protect democracy. In upcoming issues, our staff seeks to address and provide a forum for many of these questions, particularly those that have to do with the New School University and New York City communities. Consider this the first step in Lang's mobilization against America—and the world's—threat on democracy, civil rights, peace and justice.

You, the reader, are encouraged to offer your comments, concerns and especially advice to the staff of Inprint. Letters, of course, are always welcome. Inprint can be contacted at inprint@newschool.edu

**CORRECTIONS:**  
IN OUR FALUN GONG ARTICLE (OCTOBER 2004)  
KATHY TAO WAS INCORRECTLY IDENTIFIED AS  
KATHY TAR.

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## THE CALENDAR GIRL

# YES, HE GIVES A DAMN: 4,000 PAGES WORTH

MELANIE CHOPKO AND  
INTERVIEW WILLIAM T.  
VOLLMANN

William Vollmann's voice reminds me of the uncle I like to sit next to at Thanksgiving dinner, only this newfound uncle has spent the last 23 years writing the 4,000-page *Rising Up and Rising Down: Some Thoughts on Violence, Freedom and Urgent Means*. Included in the seven volumes is Vollmann's "Moral Calculus," what Kevin Canfield from the *Hyde Park Review* called an "Audubon guide" to the question "when is violence necessary?"

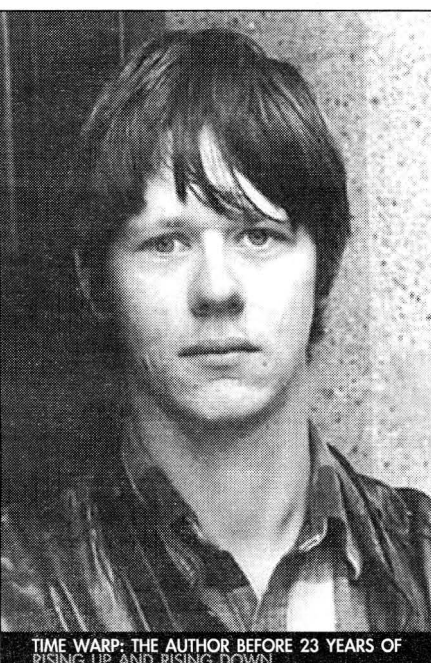
The following is an excerpt from our telephone interview with the author in late October; additional topics will be addressed in his speech at New School University on Nov. 18. (MC)

**Inprint:** The project [*Rising Up and Rising Down*] is huge, as you know, and you're not scared of long sentences. I was just wondering, how aware are you that you are an anachronism?

**William Vollmann:** Well, I guess when I was a kid, I wanted to be like the other kids, and I tried and tried to conform, but I just couldn't do it. Even when I did my best, I would still get beaten up for being different. And after a while, I

thought, well, you know, if I'm going to do the time, I might as well commit the crime.

So, now I'm just myself, and I feel that so often in America, moreso than in other countries, writers and the media pander to the public's intel-



TIME WARP: THE AUTHOR BEFORE 23 YEARS OF  
RISING UP AND RISING DOWN

lectual laziness—thereby making everybody lazier—and to a perceived desire to instant intellectual gratification.

I remember that when I first started writing magazine features in the '90s, I was sometimes able to have a 20,000-word story, and now everyone wants a five- or six-thousand-word story. And it's not that issues have gotten less compli-

cated or more problems have been solved, it's that people, for whatever reason, seem to think that stupider, shallower stories are more appropriate.

My job, as I see it, is not to be gratuitous. My long sentences are not because I want to tire people out. But I think that the issues really are very, very complicated, and it's important for people who want to learn more to be able to have the chance to go into these issues in depth as I've tried to do.

**Inprint:** When I heard you speak at Angel Orensanz (the Lower East Side cultural foundation) in New York, you talked about this new type of dialogue that needs to take place between groups that perceive each other as having totally different objectives—for example, in regards to female genital mutilation. Could you talk a little about that?

**WV:** That's one of the things, again, that is addressed in my moral calculus. You might say that people who stand against female circumcision do so on the basis of the defense of gender, perhaps defense of children as well,

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# POST-POLL DEPRESSION

PEPPER NEVINS  
LOOKS BACK AT  
ELECTION DAY

When John Kerry conceded the presidency to George W. Bush on Wednesday, Nov. 3, there was almost uniform despair across the Lang community. In spite of Kerry's plea for reconciliation and healing, many students of the New School University responded to the resounding Republican victory with mistrust and derision.

"I am disappointed with the American people for choosing George W. Bush," said Ian Johnson, a sophomore at Eugene Lang College. "Whether you agree with him or not, Kerry is clearly the smarter candidate, but people still chose Bush. I don't understand their logic."

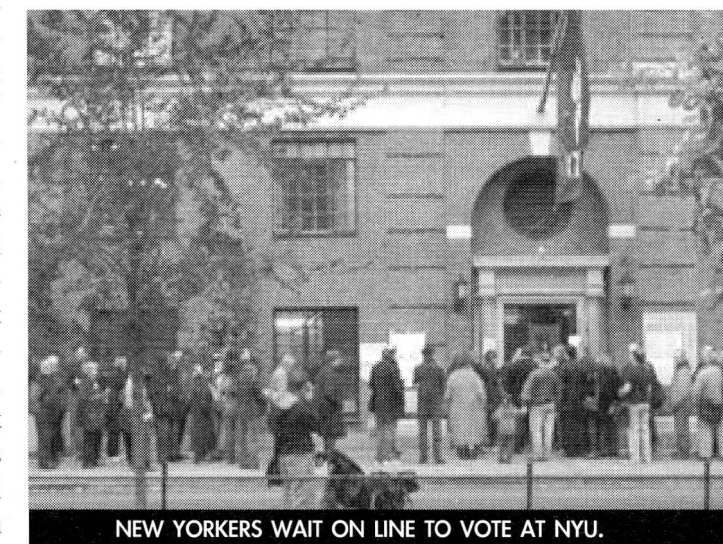
The high turnout on Election Day became one of the early stories of the 2004 election. According to the Committee for the Study of the American

Electorate, voter participation spiked to 60 percent this year, compared with 50 percent in 1996.

"Both parties succeeded in turning out more voters than in 2000," said David Plotke, chair of the Political Science department at the Graduate Faculty. "Kerry got more votes than Al Gore did in 2000, so it's not like the Democrats failed to get out the vote."

Usually, a higher voter turnout results in more votes for

the Democrats, and Kerry's strategists had assumed as much. "Nobody thought that the higher turnout would result in a Bush win," says Plotke.



NEW YORKERS WAIT ON LINE TO VOTE AT NYU.

"This represents an upsurge of conservative Christians as a voting block."

Eleven states, including the

critical swing state of Ohio, had measures on the ballot to amend state constitutions to ban gay-marriage. The amendments passed in all eleven states, most by wide margins, and many pundits speculate that the gay marriage amendments were at least as important as antipathy towards President Bush in pushing the voter turnout to levels not seen since 1968.

Several students projected their concerns for the next four years under George W. Bush.

"I think that we're not really going to feel the effects of the

## DEAR INPRINT,

I was very disappointed by the astonishing lack of sourcing in your front-page article about unionization efforts among part-time faculty. It was basically a one-source story, written about an issue that has many, many angles. I find it absolutely unethical that you should write complaints about the university without even giving them a chance to respond.

Further, I would suggest the student newspaper could at least consider the interests of students. If part-time faculty unionize—and I have nothing against unions personally—the reality is the university's costs will rise. That's the whole idea—unions stump for higher wages and benefits. And, in turn, our tuition will rise. I would guess the university already has a pretty good projection of how much costs would go up in the case of unionization. That's the sort of information committed journalists should be digging up. It's easy to find people who want to complain about their jobs, but it takes work to publish real information. Regards, Elizabeth Souder Continuing Education student

The writer replies:  
In this month's coverage of the union we hear John Veitch's (Dean of Lang) and Kathleen Breidenbach's (Associate Dean) assessments of effects the part-time faculty union will have on Lang College financially and academically, as well as long-time Lang professor Jan Clausen (Creative Writing) about effects the unionization is having on the fabric of the faculty. It must be mentioned that the Kerrey administration refused to speak to Inprint after multiple efforts to include their perspective, and many University offices (legal and financial) remain hesitant to speak to Inprint. Furthermore it is impossible to predict the implications a union will have on tuition, as well as other financial areas. Thank you for your input and we hope you find our continuing coverage of the Union issue informative. V.V.

THE INPRINT STAFF WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM THE EUGENE LANG AND BROADER NSU COMMUNITY. WE WELCOME YOU TO SHARE YOUR THOUGHTS WITH US AT INPRINT@NEWSCHOOL.EDU



# OP-ED:

## ELECTION BLUES? LET'S SECEDE

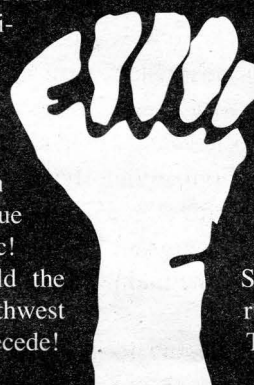
### HOPE KITT

The blue states and the red states. This time around, the pattern was nearly identical to the one in the 2000 election: Florida and Ohio red, New York and California blue. Although Ohio lost 200,000 jobs under Pres. Bush, the exit polls showed that "moral values" weighed more heavily than the economy in that state's voters' majority decision. By moral values they seem to mean lying or misleading the country into war, scapegoating, lax work ethic, investments in weapons, homophobia and medical under-funding.

Yes, the Midwest and the South have ruined it again. Yet there is hardly a consensus in many red states like Florida, Ohio, New Mexico, Colorado, Tennessee, Virginia, Missouri and Arkansas. In many cases, a margin of less than 10, sometimes five percent, favored the Republicans. The country is consistently divided. By press time, it appeared that the popular vote itself had a difference of only 3.5 million—a figure that is inaccurate, as all of the provisional and absentee ballots had yet to be counted.

Ed Helms, on the *Daily Show* with Jon Stewart, lumped all of the "battleground" states together—Florida, New Mexico, Pennsylvania—only it was that easy to cluster New York, New England, Oregon state to form the Blue be our own republic!

No longer would the west and the Southwest New Blue, let us secede! war starts today. j



South and the Mid-ruin it for us: The The second civil

# CHANGES AT LANG CONT.

FROM FRONT PAGE

time and space. It gives you a historical and geographical grounding," Breidenbach said.

As part of a pilot program expected to start in fall 2005, first-year students will also be taking a course in media, persuasion and communication. The course is intended to provide skills necessary for a student to analyze and interpret the various forms of media today, and develop rhetorical and expressive skills using today's popular technologies, such as the internet or video.

Set to begin as a pilot in spring 2006, and be an intended requirement by spring 2007, the "Arts, Sciences, Society" requirement consists of half-semester modules as well as full-semester courses. The courses are intended to introduce students to prospective subjects of study in the categories of science and society, and arts and society. Because these courses cover a half of a semester, the goal is not to fully develop knowledge in the subjects

but to spark a possible interest in further study.

One highlight of these classes is that they will be taught by senior-level faculty, the cream of Lang's crop. The members of the senior faculty are often the most sought-after professors at Lang. Having exposure to senior faculty early in one's collegiate experience is a very essential part of the philosophy of the new curriculum, according to Veitch.

Also in planning is the "Sophomore Colloquium on Social Action." The Sophomore Colloquium intends to introduce students to working in collaboration and connecting their education to the New York community through group-based projects centered in such social and cultural institutions as New York's museums, schools and non-profit organizations. The theme of the colloquium is "the student in society." This program will culminate in the Sophomore Showcase, whereby students will have

an opportunity to showcase their work to parents, NSU faculty and members of the community. Ideally, it also will prepare sophomores for work on their senior projects.

"The plan is to sprinkle throughout the curriculum and concentration courses that get students into the community and then back into the classroom," Breidenbach said.

At this point, much of this curriculum is still in a rough stage of development. Over time, students can expect a lot of improvements in the current plans.

For those of you still reading this article, it may be worth mentioning that one of the reasons the new curriculum was created and developed was the administration's awareness of a lack of community within Eugene Lang College. Ideally, the program will not only help students intellectually, but it will also catalyze interaction among Lang students and help create a community within the college. j

# THE THEATER DEPARTMENT KEEPS THE LOVIN' BIG

## WITH DAVID POSNER AND NICK DELANY

On Dec. 8, Eugene Lang College's Theater Department will present *Big Love*, a "Greek tragedy" about love and gender roles in contemporary society, at the Actors Studio Theater, 151 Bank St.

A present-day update of Aeschylus' tragedy *The Suppliant Women*, *Big Love* was written by Charles L. Mee. The Lang production is directed by Zishan Ugurlu and features a student cast and crew including Sarah Kravitz, Sarah Merkle, Ivy Whipple, Brigid Ducey and Morrighan Clinco alongside Max Pigeon, Masataka Odaka, Nick Delany, Dan Klabin, O.J. Morgan and John Pomatto.

This is the first play that Ugurlu has directed for Eugene Lang, but she boasts an extensive resume. Ugurlu was born in Istanbul, Turkey, where she acquired her love of the theater as an actor. She received her Ph.D. in theatre from Ankara University and her MFA in acting from Columbia University. Ugurlu currently teaches in Eugene Lang's Theatre Department and works independently as a member of the Great Jones Repertory Company at La MaMa e.t.c. She is the founder and artistic director of Actors Without Borders-ITONY.

*Big Love* raises many issues about relations between men and women and the battle of the sexes that plagues modern society. In it, the sisters from one family must marry, by contract, the brothers of another family, only there

is a slight twist: The two groups are cousins.

This odd and dangerously scandalous production boasts a 30-member classical Greek-style chorus, which adds a great dynamic to the action and carries a dramatic ending that is sure to raise a few interesting questions.

This is the first production in which the theater department included the input of student dramaturges, a hands-on experience for the cast and crew. All participants were asked to give advice in every facet of the development of the play. For the students involved, this allowed an opportunity for great growth and learning.

Actors who recently spoke with *Inprint* voiced support for the theater department. They seemed very hopeful that the Eugene Lang College Theater Department would continue to grow and that there would be support and large audiences when *Big Love* opens to the community.

Ugurlu cited the words of Leonard Cohen, an inspiration of hers: "You have the lovers / they are nameless, their histories only for each other, / and you have the room, the bed and the windows. / Pretend it is a ritual." She said, "In the time of war, and in the time of forgotten rituals, I believe love exists." With hope, *Big Love* will restore faith in the power of love and human emotion. j

# UNION CONT.

FROM FRONT PAGE

ress on our problems can be made faster without the involvement by an external union." In the subsequent months, the Kerrey administration appealed the part-time faculty's decision to unionize to the local NLRB and then to the NLRB in Washington, D.C.

The administration's agreement to honor the union is just the beginning. Negotiations between the part-time faculty's Bargaining Committee and the NSU administration began on Oct. 28. The talks will continue until a contract agreement can be met.

The Bargaining Unit, comprised of 15 professors from each of the university's eight divisions and backed by the ACT-UAW, will represent the part-time faculty. The issues on the bargaining table include job security, health care and equitable pay and benefits.

What does the unionization mean for Lang College?

"First of all, it's important to say that absolutely the main positive

change is that it's helping to ameliorate a two-tiered system that in so many ways is so unfair," explained Jan Clausen, a part-time faculty member at Lang who is on the Bargaining Committee. The salary gap between part-time and full-time faculty "has turned part-time people into de-facto second-class citizens." The union, Clausen continued, "doesn't remove all of that inequity, but it gives

part-time people dignity, recognition and recourse for improving their situation."

Such improvements cannot occur without having some financial effect on the university. However, financial strains are not an imminent concern, said Eugene Lang College Dean Jonathan Veitch. "There's not going to be a deficit university wide; I mean the university is fine." Veitch explained that at the end of the year there is a university-wide surplus that can be used in renovations, putting new computers in the classrooms and hiring new full-time faculty, "now some percentage of that will go to part-time salary, as it should."

Referring to part-time instructors, he said, "These are people that are holding up the university, who need to be given a kind of fair standard of income, and I have no problem with that. I think that is the 'right think,' but what that does mean is that there will be less money left over to invest in some other things the university may have wanted to do."

Veitch noted, "The biggest expense a university has are people. Where other industries can use technology to create efficiencies, universities are designed to be inefficient. Teaching is an appropriately inefficient enterprise."

From strictly a financial viewpoint, Veitch said, "there

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# TURN THAT CRAP OFF

PETER HOLSLIN INVESTIGATES THAT NEW LANG CAFETERIA RAUCOUS

Some students might've noticed the ultra-obnoxious Top 40s that emanated daily from the 11th Street Cafeteria earlier this year. And those of us who never heard the music were probably privy to the comments from students and even faculty about the music. Some complained that it was too loud, disrupted class and general attempts to concentrate, others complained that it just plain sucked and still others felt the music was not reflective of the tastes of the students.

The question as to why it was playing bewildered many. But soon, the Lang rumor mill began truths. Citing Lang's general lack of community spaces, and the persistence of students from the Institute for Retired Professionals (IRP) who use the cafeteria for lunch purposes, the Lang administration decided over the summer to play music as a method for staking claim to the space as a Lang lounge.

This conjures up images of the United States army blasting music into the house of Manuel Noriega to force him to surrender after the American invasion of

Panama in 1989. Obviously, the plan backfired. Students are still without communal space, and the IRP students simply pulled out the plug before resuming their daily lunches.

Ivan Raykoff, a professor at Lang who teaches music classes such as "Music, Taste and Values" and "Fundamentals of Western Music", is trying a new solution by revitalizing the cafeteria with mixed CDs custom made by Lang students.

"Lang students aren't interested in the idea of popular. Oftentimes, they seem opposed to it," Raykoff said. "We are bombarded forcefully by pop music. To say you don't want to hear that music is fair."

So now the torture that used to be sitting in the Cafeteria eating lunch is now a music-sharing experience. Raykoff rotates the student CDs daily to keep the music fresh, and anything from experimental noise to baroque is regularly played.

This might not solve the problem some students have with the IRP using the cafeteria as a lunch space, but some might argue it needn't be an issue. "In a perfect world, I'd love to see Lang students and the older adults eating lunch together," Raykoff said. j

# PETER'S RECOMMENDED PLAYLIST

- 1 JOHN ZORN  
KRISTALLNACHT
- 2 ZENI GEVA  
TOTAL CASTRATION
- 3 BIG BLACK  
FISH FRY
- 4 BASTARD NOISE  
A HEAD IN THE REFRIGERATOR OF APARTMENT 213
- 5 THE BOREDOMS  
ACID POLICE
- 6 EINSTURZENDE  
NEUAUTEN  
ABFAKELN!
- 7 PUBLIC IMAGE LTD.  
THEME
- 8 THE LOCUSTS  
MOTH EATEN  
DEER HEAD

# KEN WARK

## LAURA HOLDEN GETS THE LOW DOWN ON THE MAN FROM DOWN UNDER

Many students I have talked to are already clamoring to register for one of Ken Wark's Cultural Studies classes in the spring. His academic record and charismatic personality make him one of the most popular Lang professors around.

Recently, Wark released a new book with Harvard Press, *A Hacker Manifesto*. A runaway success, *A Hacker Manifesto* was described on the press web site as a "systematic restatement of Marxist thought for the age of cyberspace and globalization."

Additional books by Wark include *Virtual Geography: Living With Global Media Events*; *Virtual Republic: Australia's Culture Wars of the 1990s* and *Celebrities, Culture and Cyberspace: The Light on the Hill in a Postmodern World*.

Wark received his B.A. from Macquarie University in 1985.

He then went on to obtain an M.A. in communication from the University of Technology, Sydney, in 1990. He completed his Ph.D. in education at Murdoch University in Australia in 1998.

Before coming to Lang, he taught at several major institutions, including UT Sydney, Macquarie University and New York University. Currently, he is a core faculty member at Lang in the Cultural Studies and Media department.

**Inprint:** Who are some of your influences, heroes or people who inspire you?

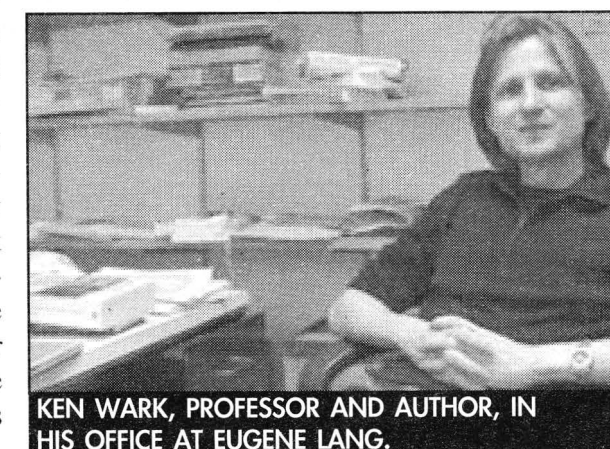
**KW:** I wouldn't say heroes, no. I like monsters, eccentrics and crazy people.

**Inprint:** Anyone in particular?

**KW:** Uh, Marx, Nietzsche.

**Inprint:** What do you like about Lang and New School University?

**KW:** Well, the main thing



KEN WARK, PROFESSOR AND AUTHOR, IN HIS OFFICE AT EUGENE LANG.

is I like the students. I think it would be fair to say that Lang students tend to be a little bit quirky, and I think I was like that when I was 20 years old, so I feel I'm in my element

teaching at Lang. Whereas, I taught at SUNY and I felt I was much more reserved. It's like, "Oh, I'm a freak," you know. Here, I feel much more among friends.

**Inprint:** In your new book, you talk about "the need to liberate productive and inventive resources from the myth of scarcity." What do you mean by that?

**KW:** As it says elsewhere in the book, information wants to be free, but it is everywhere in chains. There is no reason why, if I give you a floppy disk full of stuff, I can't keep the same stuff myself; whereas, if I gave you a banana, I'll no longer have the banana. There's a fundamental difference between these two things. So

with information, finally we have something that can be free from scarcity, and yet we have this huge legal and commercial effort to stop this liberating possibility from being realized by criminalizing sharing.

**Inprint:** Who is the hacker class in your book, and what conflict do they experience?

**KW:** The book is a manifesto, which means that it divides the world with one sweep. So you see the complexity revealed from a simple point of view, and that point of view would be that there is a new class difference, which pits those who create new information against those who end up owning it. And it's not the same thing. Those of us who write books or make music or make movies have to sell what we do to those who own the means of realizing its value—be it a movie studio or

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## FORMER SEN. MITCHELL AT NSU CONFERENCE: U.S. PURSUED FANTASY IN IRAQ

BY CHRIS MISHEK

The most important thing the United States can do with respect to Iraq, according to former Sen. George Mitchell, who spoke at New School University on Oct. 19, "is to scale back the unrealistic expectations with which we ended the war."

"The result will not be perfect," Mitchell told the crowd in Tishman Auditorium. "One of the fantasies that the administration pursued early on was the notion of an American-style democracy that would be a model and that would sweep the Arab world; that's not going to happen."

Mitchell, who was nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize for chairing the North Ireland peace negotiations and involved in one Israeli-Palestinian peace plan, was the keynote speaker at a two-day NSU conference titled "Their America: The U.S. in the Eyes of the Rest of the World." His talk focused on America's role in the world in relation to terrorism, the Iraq War and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

The conference, which was

presented by the *Social Research Journal* and the Graduate Faculty, gathered journalists, writers, academics, politicians and activists from around the world to discuss the growing tide of anti-Americanism, according to a conference press release.

In his speech, Mitchell said the United States is threatened by the convergence of three trends: the proliferation of nuclear arms, the increase and decentralization of terrorist groups and the rising tide of hostility towards the country, especially in the Middle East.

"It is conceivable that in a few years some group could gain access to the materials and know-how to produce a nuclear device," Mitchell said. The solution, he explained, is to repair and reform U.S. intelligence capabilities, and to repair U.S. alliances.

"We will be much more successful if we don't have to fight this war by ourselves," Mitchell said. "We need friends and allies."

According to Mitchell, the Bush administration made

mistakes in Iraq by not permitting a larger role for the United Nations and by disbanding the Iraqi Army and security forces immediately after the invasion.

Mitchell believes whatever happens in Iraq, no stability in the Middle East is possible without the Israeli-Palestinian conflict resolved. He says, "That is the central concern of the people in the region (and the) single largest contributor to anti-American feeling in the world."

"It is not enough to announce a policy; it is not enough to hold a press conference. Peace agreements are very difficult to achieve," Mitchell said, adding that he hoped that whoever is the next president will work harder at solving the conflict.

Mitchell was hopeful the conflict could be resolved with American leadership. He claims, "Conflicts are created, conducted and sustained by human beings for human objectives; they can be ended by human beings."

## THE MOBILIZATION

ELEANOR WHITNEY AND ROBERT OGMAN TAKE A LOOK INTO LANG ACTIVIST HISTORY

In the world of academia, New School University is known as a progressive institution. After the U.S. invasion of Iraq, NSU advertisements on New York City subway trains asked riders, "Must we dismantle democracy at home in order to export it abroad?" Promotional literature from Eugene Lang College describes its mission as equipping graduates "to take on leadership roles in fostering cultural and social change in a diverse, global society."

The perception of NSU as a progressive university derives from its own history. John Dewey, W.E.B. DuBois and Hannah Arendt all taught at the school. In the 1930s, NSU acted as a University in Exile for scholars fleeing European fascism.

A history such as this makes certain demands on the present.

This history leads Gregory Tewksbury, professor of Education Studies at Eugene Lang College for more than 15 years, to say, in an interview with *Inprint*, "New School [University], in a certain sense, represented both a contradiction

and a promise of progressive education."

This contradiction repeatedly revealed itself throughout the 1990s in newsletters, forums and court battles about labor issues and lack of diversity.

In January 1994, the Eugene Lang College Task Force on Diversity stated in its Report and Recommendations: "Eugene Lang College, like the New School as a whole, is far too white an institution to be relevant to the great, troubled city that surrounds it."

In this context one of NSU's most heated conflicts arose, the Mobilization for Real Diversity, Real Democracy and Economic Justice. More than 15 student, faculty and staff organizations participated in the Mobilization, most of them drawn from Lang and the Graduate Faculty. The Mobilization continued to give voice to the demands for a more diverse faculty and curricula.

The Mobilization of 1996-97 was sparked by the termination of M. Jacqui Alexander's contract. A feminist Black scholar

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# MOBILIZATION CONT.

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from the Caribbean, Alexander was hired on a terminal three-year contract as a visiting professor of Gender and Cultural Studies at Eugene Lang College and the GF.

The Mobilization grew into a movement working to change the fundamental functioning of NSU. Participants made links between the treatment of faculty, security guards and clerical workers, and between the experience of students and faculty of color and the divisions' pedagogical practices. They leveled the charge of institutional racism at the administration.

Speaking to a group of students and faculty during the Mobilization, Alexander, captured in a video by then-Media Studies student Laura Poitras, said, "The knowledge that we [as people of color] bring to the institution is not permanently a part of how knowledge is imagined in this academy. And that's a fundamental problem because as faculty come and go, the administration has absolutely no problem recruiting 65 percent clerical workers as women of color. So it is continuing to purvey the notion that people of color are best suited for service, not for intellectual work, but for service."

Bahiyth Maroon, a former Lang student, also speaking in Poitras' documentary video *Living the Legacy: Racism and Resistance in the Academy*, said, "There is a revolving-door policy when it comes to students and faculty of color, wherein once they get here they find there is no support structure for their knowledge or experience."

In the fall of 1996, participants in the Mobilization drafted their "Demands." The list called for sweeping changes at NSU, including the "dismantling of institutionalized racism," the "respect of workers' rights," the "end of gender discrimination," the "de-centering

of heterosexual hegemony" and the "adoption of a participatory governance structure."

Diversity would mean changes in curricula and programs, as well as in hiring and enrollment trends. Curricula and program changes would replace "Eurocentric" and "heteronormative" education with programs in

port for their scholarly and artistic work, and decision-making power." The Mobilization also criticized NSU's subcontracting of security staff and insisted that it hire security directly.

Criticizing the NSU governance structure, "which does not fully incorporate the participation of a variety of constituencies," the Mobilization demanded the adoption of a "participatory structure." In practice, it would give student representatives decision-making power on curricula, the hiring of faculty and the development of each division.

During the 1996-97 school year, the Mobilization pushed their demands into the public eye at the university, and NSU was transformed into a hub of activity. Participants in the Mobilization formed the New University in Exile in the lobby of the Graduate Faculty building. One sign there declared: "This is where you get the education you came here for."

Students held forums, lectures and meetings around the issues of diversity, democracy and economic justice. As Matthew King, then a student involved in the Mobilization, remarked in *Living the Legacy*, students were "reclaiming the vision of a progressive and radical and revolutionary educational model." In their hands, education became "a means for liberation" and "the practice of freedom."

Participants in the Mobilization also took direct action. They blocked 5th Avenue by forming a human chain. They held a "die-in" in the GF lobby whereby students lay on the floor as a symbolic gesture of oppression at the school. Twelve students embarked on a hunger strike that lasted 19 days to demonstrate the urgency of the issues to an administration they deemed unresponsive.

Jonathan Fanton, President of the New School at that time, met with the Mobilization but did not decide on any concrete policy changes in those meetings. Fanton's non-responsiveness enflamed the students, and they began demanding his attention and his cooperation or else his resignation.

When he did not appear for a scheduled meeting with the Mobilization on April 16, 1997, students encircled then-Provost Judith Walzer and Vice-President Joseph Parrino

in the lobby of the 12th Street building. For five hours they demanded negotiations. In response, Fanton called in the police, who left when he eventually agreed to meet with 14 negotiators and observers from the Mobilization.

A counter-mobilization formed during this time. After the counter-protesters submitted a petition signed by 128 students, faculty and staff condemning the Mobilization, negotiations came to a standstill.

In the aftermath, there were both victories and setbacks for the Mobilization. The security guards won a contract with a 30-percent pay raise and health benefits. However, according to *Living the Legacy*, a private contractor continued to pocket nearly 50 percent of the school's security budget.

New codes of conduct regulating student organizations and use of university space were enacted, giving the administration greater authority over student activities. According to her interview in *Living the Legacy*, Villota, a student involved in the Mobilization, was expelled without process.

Specific searches for four positions for faculty of color were initiated, and job talks were held during the 1997-98 school year. However, according to *Living the Legacy*, the hiring committees for these positions made one hire in two years.

Overall, according to Jody Gelbspan, a student interviewed in Poitras' video and a participant in the Mobilization, "The New School pretty

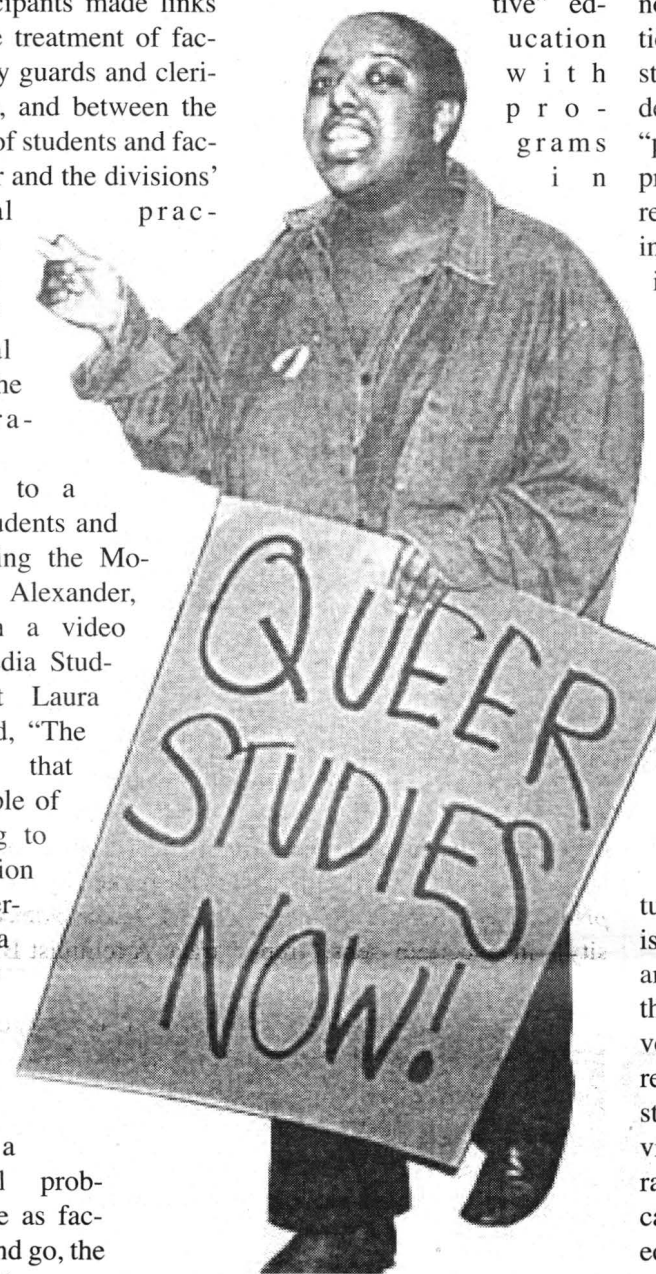
much stopped pretending it's progressive."

The issues raised by the Mobilization continue to resonate at NSU. Tewksbury points to the lack of faculty governance as a continuing problem. "Today a faculty senate exists, but it only serves an advisory role and does not vote on policy changes," he said.

According to Carrie Plant, a senior at Lang in Education Studies, the financial inaccessibility of the university remains a problem. She says, "I think the New School brags about its urban-ness and its diversity, but most students who live in the city can't afford to come. There are a lot of students I work with who would probably be interested in the school if they could imagine affording it, but they can't."

Amit S. Rai, a former full-time Cultural Studies faculty member at Lang currently an assistant professor at Florida State University in Tallahassee, spoke with *Inprint* about how the Mobilization could impact the future of organizing within and beyond NSU.

"I think we should think of virtual futures," said Rai. "There is less to be learned from the Mobilization's specific platforms than from its styles of organizing and the connections it made possible. Simply that it happened, and its effects continue to proliferate, is of future significance—and the administration's brick-by-brick dismantling of its memory cannot stop people today from asking, 'Well, okay, and now what next?'"



A STUDENT DEMONSTRATES DURING THE MOBILIZATION AT NSU DURING THE 1996-97 SCHOOL YEAR. PHOTO COURTESY OF THE MOBILIZATION ARCHIVE, FOGELMAN LIBRARY.

## THE LAUNCH OF BOUNDLESS

NEW SCHOOL'S INTERNET MEDIA BOUNDLESS IS AN ORGANIZATION DETERMINED TO FIND A COLLECTIVE VOICE FOR NEW SCHOOL STUDENTS. BY JANUARY, WE WILL BE ABLE TO LISTEN TO STREAMED MUSIC AT BOUNDLESS.NEWSCHOOL.EDU. CHECK OUT THIS AMAZING WEB SITE AND EMAIL ANY SUGGESTIONS OR IDEAS FOR THE FUTURE OF BOUNDLESS AT BOUNDLESS@NEWSCHOOL.EDU

## RNC ARRESTS

CHARGES AGAINST SOME PROTESTERS CHALLENGED, DROPPED PEPPER NEVINS REPORTS

At the Republican National Convention in August and September, the New York City Police Department arrested almost 3,000 demonstrators. In addition, many innocent bystanders were caught in the sweeping arrests used to break up protest activities throughout the city.

The tactics employed by the NYPD are the subject of a pair of lawsuits being brought to court by the New York Civil Liberties Union (NYCLU). The NYCLU contends that at two separate protests the NYPD indiscriminately arrested all people present, protesters or otherwise, and subjected them to prolonged imprisonment at the Pier 57 detention center.

The NYCLU issued a statement on Oct. 7 in which Donna Lieberman, executive director of the NYCLU, said, "The police practice of arresting lawful protestors, bystanders and observers during the RNC and holding them for days at Pier 57 was a flagrant violation of their rights.... The detention of arrestees for days before seeing a judge or getting a desk-appearance ticket smacks of

punitive preventive detention."

The cases stem from two separate protests. One protest was the War Resisters League's march from the World Trade Center site to Madison Square Garden (covered in the last issue of *Inprint*) on Aug. 31. Protesters were marching on the sidewalk as advised by the NYPD, when they were suddenly arrested en masse. Several innocent bystanders were included in the arrests.

The other protest also occurred on Aug. 31, in and around Union Square. The NYPD ensnared an impromptu rally near Irving Place using mesh nets. Police eventually arrested everyone caught in the trap, whether they were placard-toting protesters or sweatband-wearing joggers.

These protesters, and more than 1,000 others, were brought to the temporary detention center at Pier 57 for processing. According to New York City's laws, those who are booked on violations (as the vast majority of protesters were) can expect to be processed through the system within 24 hours.

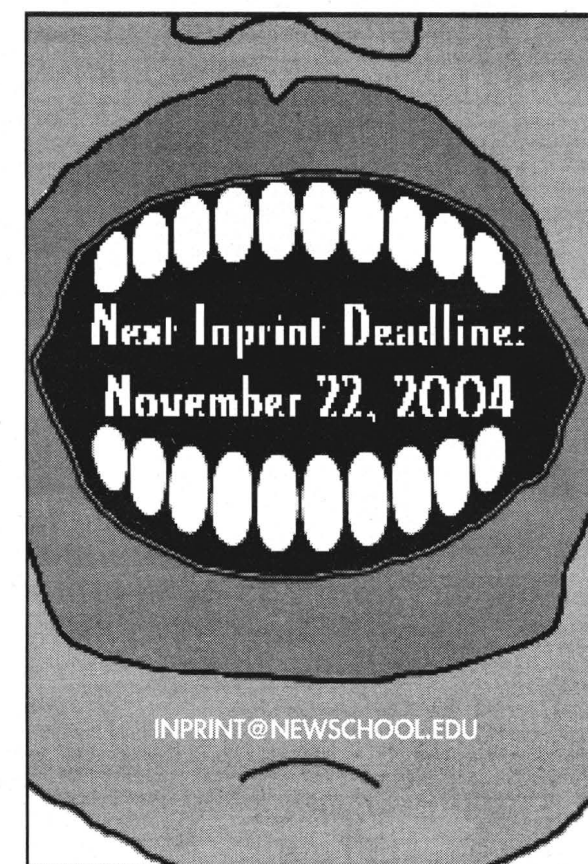
Once the individual's informa-

tion is entered into the database, he or she is issued a Desk Arraignment Ticket, which details when he or she is to return to court for trial. Many protesters, however, were ordered released without processing because they had been held for as many as 36 hours at Pier 57. During the RNC, a New York Superior Court Judge ruled that the city was in violation of the law and fined it \$1,000 per protester per hour over the legally stipulated 24 that they were held.

On Oct. 6, after reviewing the evidence, the Manhattan District Attorney's Office dropped the charges against all of the 227 people who had been arrested in the War Resisters League Protest.

A controversy also arose over the NYPD's blanket fingerprinting policy, which was not consistent with state law that stipulates that only in certain cases (as when trying to identify a suspect) may the police fingerprint those charged with violations, as low-level crimes like disorderly conduct are called.

On Oct. 20, New York City and the NYCLU reached an agreement to destroy and expunge from their records the more than 1,500 fingerprints taken from people charged with violations. Many of the out-of-state protesters from the RNC are now returning to the city to stand before a judge and enter a plea.



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# 8 COCAINE TO CONDOS

WILLIAMSBURG IN CRISIS  
BY KAITLIN HOLLANDER

"This is a war," said a north-side Williamsburg organizer at a meeting of local community groups on Oct. 19. He was referring to the current battle in the neighborhood over affordable housing. The Department of City Planning (DCP) is hoping to rezone a large portion of Williamsburg-Greenpoint, which could result in more displacement for residents who are already feeling pressure from an expanding upper-class population.

As in Harlem and Long Island City, the empty space in Williamsburg is being replaced by new developments, many of which are owned by developers. Vacant lots around McCarran Park and the Graham Avenue L train stop are becoming rare. In their place rise boxy, yellow brick apartment buildings with names like Conselyea Condominiums and The Casa. Lofts in these new buildings are selling for \$500 to \$800,000.

Over the past 10 years, rents in the area around the L train have been increasing as new residents move into the classically working-class neighborhood. Two bedrooms, which may have rented for under \$1,000 monthly in the early 1990s are listed as high as \$2,500 around the Bedford Avenue stop on the L train. As rents increase, prices of other commodities like coffee, food and entertainment follow suit. This inflated cost of living affects even those in rent-controlled housing.

The DCP's plan calls for a rezoning of the largely industrial area bordering the waterfront. The plan will convert industrial zoning into residential and mixed-use zoning as far south as Broadway and east to the BQE. The newly rezoned area extends north in a thin corridor bordered by Franklin Street and the East River to the tip of Greenpoint. The city claims that it is protecting industries that still exist while providing opportunity for developers to meet the housing need. Their projected pictures (which can be found with the plan at the DCP's website on nyc.gov) show N. 4th St in particular as a tree-lined yet uninviting environment.

Though this area does not immediately affect many current residences, it provides the opportunity for developers to build expensive housing, which will in turn raise the rents in surrounding areas that cannot afford the increase.

Local community organizations such as Los Sures, El Puente Academy and The People's Firehouse, along with local churches and law associations, have been organizing to augment this plan to better suit what they feel the neighborhood needs. They claim that the DCP's plan calls for housing designed for individuals who make over \$75,000 per year, while the average South-Side family makes less than \$27,000 per year, an astonishing gap. Though few residents oppose greater waterfront access and more housing, they want the plan to include a provision for the current low-income residents. The coalition is demanding that the city's plan be augmented to guarantee 40 percent of new development be used for affordable and acceptable housing.

These organizations have collectively planned two actions taking place next week during which they hope to make their voice heard—one at a public hearing and the other in the streets displaying their dedication to the neighborhood. As an organizer from Los Sures said, "We need to show how strong we feel, because we are being displaced."

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO SUPPORT THE COMMUNITY IN ITS CALL FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING, PLEASE ATTEND THE FOLLOWING EVENTS:

TUESDAY, NOV. 16, 6:30 PM AT THE HARRY VAN ARSDALE CAFETERIA, 1257 M. 6TH ST. ENTRANCE ON ROEBLING BETWEEN M. 4TH AND 7TH. SPECIAL PUBLIC HEARING DEDICATED TO DCP'S GREENPOINT-WILLIAMSBURG REZONING PROPOSAL. FEEDBACK FROM THE COMMUNITY WILL BE WELCOMED.

THURSDAY, NOV. 18, 6:00 PM MEETING AT THE CONTINENTAL ARMY PLAZA AT THE FOOT OF THE WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE. HANDS ACROSS THE WATERFRONT PROTEST, VIGIL AND RALLY. PARTICIPANTS WILL WALK TO GRAND STREET AND KENT AVENUE FOR RALLY AND VIGIL.

# KERREY

CONT. FROM FRONT PAGE

sending views.

*Report Could Have Been More Critical of Bush and Clinton*

**Inprint:** Were there any moments when you thought something should be included in the report but it was left out because some of the other commissioners disapproved?

**Kerrey:** Yeah, I thought we could have been more critical of both President Clinton by name and President Bush by name. The facts are that one of those two are up for re-election, and as a consequence the five of the Republican members are going to object to anything that identifies the president by name. So, as opposed to identifying the president by name, Chapter 8 says "in spite of repeated warning in the summer of 2001 the government did nothing to harden our borders, tighten security at the airports, increase alert status of local law enforcement and warn the American people." I would say you have to be pretty poorly informed not to understand that that's a euphemism for the president.

*They Have Not Done Enough*

**Inprint:** Do you think the federal government has done enough to minimize any threat of future attacks, and is there anything they really can do?

**Kerrey:** No, they have not done enough. The restructuring of the government is important, but there are lots of other things that the 9/11 Commission discussed in the report itself. Unfortunately, too much attention has been paid to the recommendations of restructuring and too little attention to some of the things that we noted in the report. If all we do is respond with law enforcement and military, we're not going to be able to solve this problem. Anything that comes at this with a presumption that all we have to do is protect the homeland, we've failed, because today the homeland is the planet. If all the Congress does is restructure the government—and manage it as poorly as they have to date, and continue to embrace tax cuts as opposed to funding those things the nation needs to fund, and doesn't have a comprehensive approach to terrorism that includes a lot more than just military and law enforcement—then I think we'll fail.

*The Haves and Have Nots*

**Inprint:** It was reported that you said in Nebraska that you believe hope is an issue needed in the fighting of terrorism. How would the U.S. bring hope to Middle Eastern countries?

**Kerrey:** Well, I would begin by having a conversation with people. And my favor-

ite candidate for conversation between the haves and the have nots, the dispossessed and the possessed, is the Kyoto Treaty itself, which was a treaty that discussed how to sustain our development on the planet; and that gave us an environment where the developed and the developing worlds could have a real conversation about how to develop properly. But other places where those kinds of conversations can go on is the United Nations, for example. We've used the U.N. in the last four years only when it benefits us. We haven't used the United Nations as effectively as we should when it can benefit others.

The great force on the planet today, both good and bad, is globalism. If you just let the market work its wonders, the dispossessed are going to have a heck of a time getting from where they are to where they need to be. And, lastly, we can't be silent if we see the government be corrupt and oppose democratic processes inside their own country. We've got to support democratic processes in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and elsewhere because if we don't, the people who are being denied the opportunity, not just to vote—voting, in many ways, is the least of people's worries—the bigger challenge is being able to form freely organizations that are critical of their own government. If we're not supporting these kinds of movements, then there is no real vote; because it's going to be exceptionally difficult, in my view, for any nation-state to develop if they deny their

people the opportunity to participate in political processes.

**Inprint:** You asked numerous 9/11 Commission witnesses about why the United States refused to respond militarily to various attacks against us in the 1990s. Did you ever get a satisfactory answer for why we didn't respond to earlier terrorist attacks?

**Kerrey:** No. No, they each said the same thing. Madeline Albright, Bill Cohen, Sandy Berger, Pres. Clinton, Pres. Bush, Rumsfeld, Rice, Powell, all said the same thing: that the American people and the international community would not have supported a military action against Afghanistan until 9/11 occurred.

But that is premised on a belief—or the fact, it's premised on a fact—that the government of the United States kept who bin Laden was a secret until after 9/11. And I believe that part of the problem was that we kept too many secrets from ourselves. It wasn't just that the left hand didn't tell the right hand what was going on, the left hand kept it a secret from the right hand.

In this case, our government kept it a secret from us who bin Laden was until 9/11, and after 9/11 we know everything about him—where he was born, where he went

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# INTERVIEW

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to school, everything. We can trace it all the way back to 1979 when he came of age and the Ayatollah Khomeini comes back into Iran; he was very inspired by him. He was educated and fell under the influence of a guy named [Sayyid] Qutb. We knew that in the middle of the 1990s; and we didn't bring that case to the American people, and we didn't bring it to the international community either. So no, I do not accept their answers as correct because I don't accept the premise that underlies their answer, which is "we're not going to tell the American people who bin Laden is and what he is doing until after we're attacked inside the United States."

Clinton answered more directly than the president. Clinton's answer was, I believe, if we had done that, it would only increase bin Laden's stature in the Muslim world, in the radical Muslim world.

*Bin Laden Efforts Successful?*

**Inprint:** Bin Laden's 1998 fatwa against the United States demanded that the country leave Saudi Arabia and lift sanctions on Iraq. Since those two demands have been met—granted, the United States occupies Iraq—has bin Laden been successful?

**Kerrey:** No. I think he identifies those two objections, and there are others; he also complained about U.S. policy in Israel and the Middle East. The problem I have with any of his arguments is that I believe what he really wants is power. He wants power over individual nation states, particularly Saudi Arabia. So he's going to object to American presence, the American troops in Saudi Arabia, because he wants to undercut the regime.

Just as importantly, many other people hold the same belief as he did, that we shouldn't be in Saudi Arabia, that the sanctions shouldn't go on; but they didn't conclude that killing people was their means to get the sanctions off and get the U.S. forces out of Saudi Arabia.... We pulled out of Saudi Arabia because we no longer had a fear that Iraq would be invading. The Saudis simply lacked the military strength to get the job done.

*Response to al Qaeda "Excessive"*

**Inprint:** Today, the media

generalizes terrorists, and as a result all we know of is al Qaeda. Are most terrorist organizations directly related to al Qaeda, or are they simply part of the same movement of resistance?

**Kerrey:** The base, al Qaeda, is a very specific organization led by bin Laden, which has been substantially reduced in size and capability since the war of Afghanistan. The most important thing, in my view of al Qaeda, is the nature of the human threat—if you look at the people themselves who are a part of Al Qaeda.

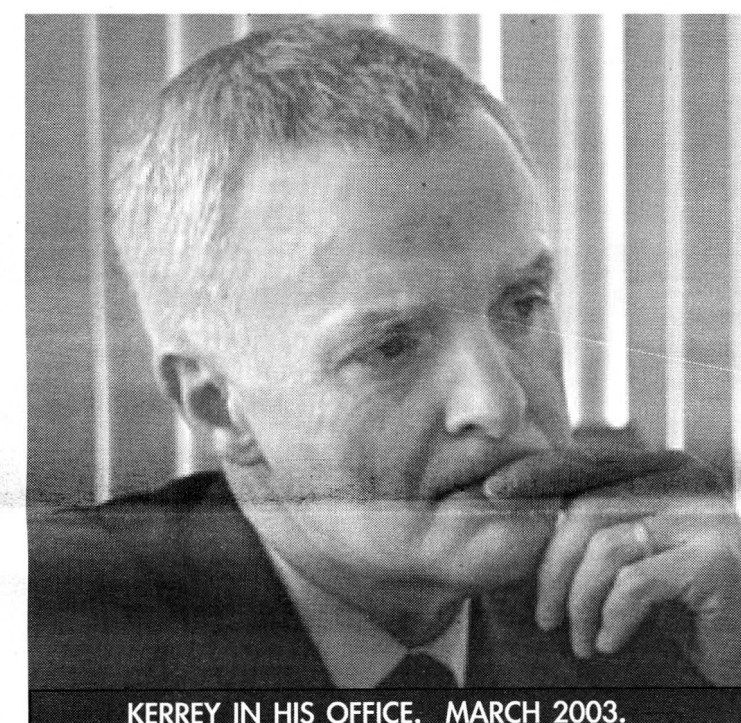
Mohammed Atta is the best case to describe what I'm

eda standpoint because generally I think that the response to al Qaeda has been excessive. I think that we underestimated al Qaeda before 9/11, and we've been overestimating it ever since.

*Obstacles Commission Faced*

**Inprint:** What were some of the obstacles you encountered in accessing documents and federal agencies?

**Kerrey:** The actual issue is secrecy. There were three barriers to us being able to get the job done. One was time, and the time was limited. The sec-



KERREY IN HIS OFFICE. MARCH 2003.

Photo by Kate England/2003

the Air Force was written after 9/11 and had to be rewritten after the 9/11 Commission because their account of what happened on that morning was at odds with the facts, and we wouldn't have gotten the facts without a subpoena.

*Mistakes Made in Iraq*

**Inprint:** You told Condoleezza Rice that "I'm terribly worried that the military tactics in Iraq will do a number of things, and they're all bad." What mistakes were made in Iraq?

**Kerrey:** Well we had an Iraqi army with 350,000 men in it and we stood it down—the administration, Paul Bremer, made the decision to stand it down against the advice of all U.S. military personal—so you lose an army, you lose the capacity to protect borders, to provide security inside of the country. We're not very good at providing surrogate police and surrogate armies, and that's what we've got to do. We're the surrogate police force, and we're the surrogate army for Iraq. All of the other mistakes are relatively small in comparison. It's our forces now having to provide domestic security, as opposed to the Iraqi forces.

I think that it is connected to something this administration is inclined to do, which is before they get into a room to help figure something out, you have to ideologically agree with them, and if you don't agree with them, you can't have a conversation with them about what needs to be done. As a result, they have only people in the room who agree with them ahead of time, so they won't get any dissent. It's that dissent that they need at the critical moment, and this happened to be one of them, when you're about to make a terrible mistake.

*A New Kind of Patriotism*

**Inprint:** What did you do on Sept. 11, both in your role as the president of New School University and also as a former senator who was somewhat in the know? Did you have any initial suspicions about who might have been behind the attacks?

**Kerrey:** Well, the second one is shorter. The experience with Oklahoma City in 1995, in which everybody immediately thought it was Muslim extremists and it turned out to be U.S. extremists.... So I was reluctant to jump to any conclusions, but I was not surprised to hear that it was bin Laden, not sur-

prised to hear it was al Qaeda, given that they had attacked us in 1993.

**Inprint:** Did you even for one instant suspect it was Saddam Hussein?

**Kerrey:** No. Saddam Hussein had demonstrated considerable suicidal and stupid behavior, although it doesn't look so stupid today. He was not so suicidal that he would have organized an attack against the United States of America. So I restrained myself on reaching any conclusions on who it was until we started hearing from our government that it was more and more likely bin Laden.

As for what I was doing at the time, I had gone down for a run to the World Trade Center that morning. I had a baby that was born the day before, so I was on the way, in the parking lot of Hackensack Medical Center in New Jersey, when I heard the plane hit. I saw the second plane hit from Hackensack. Couldn't get back to the city then, and didn't get back to the city until the next day. Fortunately, I got a phone call to our executive vice president, who said that he thought we had pretty much everything under control. But everybody rallied, with very few exceptions. The most exciting thing for me was there really was a new kind of patriotism, unlike anything I had ever experienced before. It wasn't "Us vs. Them," it was just an "Us" feeling. There weren't strangers. There was no litmus test on how you get into the club, everybody was in.

**Inprint:** When did that change?

**Kerrey:** In 2002 as the president, for a variety of reasons—most importantly the off-year congressional elections—chose to use the Homeland Security Bill as a weapon against people who had reservations about it, even though he himself had opposed it to begin with. As we began to march towards war in Iraq, in September of 2002, there was a considerable amount of concern about going to war in Iraq.

In my view, they cooked the intelligence. They were not making a case that Saddam Hussein was dangerous. The only way they could get him to be dangerous was to take these aluminum tubes, which they had found in 2001, and conclude the only use was nuclear weapons and make the case of weapons of mass destruction. They pushed the support for the war up by saying things

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# ART SPIEGELMAN AT TISHMAN:

REBECCA CARRIERO REVIEWS  
IN THE SHADOWS OF NO TOWERS

Pulitzer-Prize winning graphic novelist Art Spiegelman, who spoke at New School University late last month, discussed the difficulties in getting his novel published, stating that initially there just "wasn't a market" for his work. According to Spiegelman, each of his novels are like "a fat comic book that needs a bookmark," making it difficult to market.

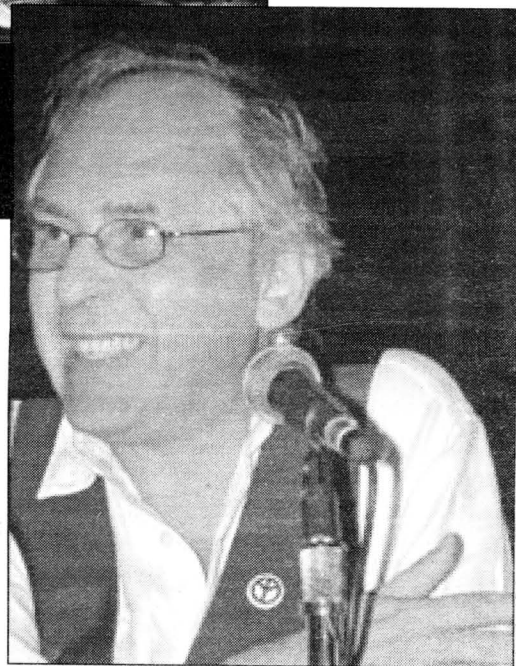
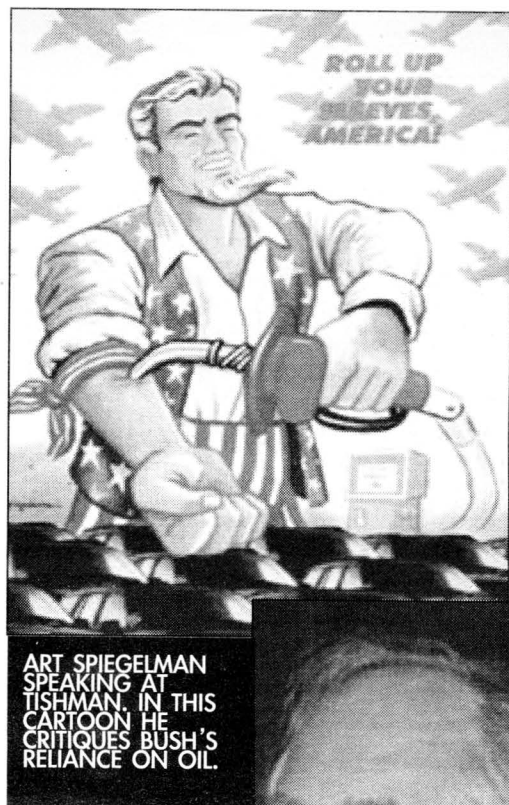
Spiegelman shared anecdotes about how publishers received his socially conscience work. His power-point presentations of his drawings were visually stunning. While he smoked a cigarette indoors, he charismatically discussed his drawings and their social implications.

Spiegelman carved a niche for writers and artists by combining graphics and literature successfully. He took sensitive subjects and presented them in comic-strip form. Two of his novels—*Maus*, which is about the Holocaust and draws on his family's experience as survivors; and *In the*

*Shadow of No Towers*, which is about the aftermath of 9/11—have scaled the *New York Times* bestsellers list.

The large turnout at NSU on Oct. 26 indicates that there is a growing interest in this art-and-literature form. His influence has opened the door for others to be accepted into the American mainstream. Novels such as, *Ghost World* by Daniel Close and the Japanese graphic novels, *Manga*, have also seeped into bookstores.

*American Splendor*, released in 2003, is an independent autobiographical film by Spiegelman about comic-book writers R. Crumb and Harvey Pekar. It received acclaim, even cult status. Spiegelman has been instrumental in pioneering the graphic novel form and will continue to work as a social commentator through his various political cartoons, novels and artwork.



# VOLLMANN CONT.

and defense of the integrity of the body and defense of individual choice. These are some very powerful and legitimate arguments against female circumcision. People who are in favor of female circumcision would argue that they are defending traditional culture, tribal authority and, arguably, religious ideology.

So regardless of which side you are on in this dispute, or which side you are on in any dispute, there are two ways that you can proceed. One way is that you can just say, I know that I'm right and all the other arguments are wrong; therefore, I don't have to listen to these other arguments—they're irrelevant. If you're really sure of what you're doing, and you have the force to carry through your decision and you're going to do it anyway, then maybe that's okay—although I would never feel that comfortable with it.

The other approach is to say, all right, I am sure that I am right, and I am probably not going to change my opinion on this matter. However,

I understand that the other side is also sure that it is right, and if I can understand what it is that the other side feels that is right, it's going to benefit me because there might be some common ground which might allow me to succeed in my objectives without creating bitter feelings. Or maybe I'll learn something, or maybe just generally I will be a little bit more attuned to reality because I will now know what that reality is.

It's interesting, for instance, that you use the phrase "female genital mutilation." I remember once I was considering doing a story on for a major newspaper, and I was instructed that that was the term I had to use—it couldn't be "female circumcision." In Kosovo, if you do say "Kosovo," that means that you were on the Serbian side. If you say Kosovo, you are on the Albanian side.

That's a really interesting and difficult issue, when there is no neutral way to say something—the instant you express

the heart of the controversy, you're already labeling yourself.

We read aloud Colin Turnbull's maxim as printed in *Rising Up and Rising Down* to preface our next question: "In the larger-scale societies we are accustomed to diversity of belief, we even applaud ourselves for our tolerance, not recognizing that a society

**Inprint:** Does it seem to you that this is one of the major problems in the United States today—our seeming inability to get along with people who hold different political ideas than us, or is this just a general historical period?

**WV:** Of course it's a problem that we have; it's a problem that everybody has. I sometimes feel envious of a place where all men, for instance, are Muslim brothers. There's a real solidarity and closeness that they have.

We do have at least some kind of lip service to the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and so forth, but these are very, very abstract reifications of people's rights to be different.

And I guess I would argue against Turnbull that it is possible to have some kind of society and some sort of closeness based on people's right to be different. And I'm proud to have among my friends militant Bush supporters and lesbians and vegans and Muslims and all kinds of people, but it definitely takes

work. It's much more work than it takes to be a member of a society where everyone goes to the same mosque and believes the same thing.

And, yes, some sort of social regulation with the threat of violence is necessary to preserve that kind of diversity.

Somebody who happens to decide that he doesn't like blacks is not allowed to go and lynch black people. And the reason that he can't is because the armed force of the state will stop him. Otherwise we might have what Tocqueville [Alexis de Tocqueville, French historian] calls the tyranny of the majority.

Or, what might be even worse would be the tyranny of the minority—some very small group of people who want everybody to do what it is that they want. And that's one reason why I hate the current administration so much: I think they are trying to impose the tyranny of the minority.

**Inprint:** Is there anything else you'd like to add?

**WV:** I guess the only other thing I'd want to say is (pauses) I'm sorry that a lot of these answers are sort of complicated and dry. I don't really want to think of myself as some kind of pundit. My sincere desire in writing this book is to be of service to other people. And I hope that when I'm speaking at the New School and elsewhere, I can give people some ideas of things they can do—practical things—that will make the world a slightly better place.

To request the full interview please email [lsn@newschool.edu](mailto:lsn@newschool.edu) with "Vollmann" in the subject line.

# KEN WARK CONT.

FROM PAGE 5  
distribution system. So that seems to me to be a fundamental class difference. Either you labor to make information, or you profit by owning it. It's not the same thing.

**Inprint:** When you use the term "hacker," what do you mean?

**KW:** We can understand any process of creating by analogy with hacking in the narrow sense, so I mean it in that broader sense. Though it seems to me we might honor this new kind of creativity in the world as being a kind of model.

**Inprint:** What do you think is the single most important issue facing the world today?

**KW:** God, where do you start? (Laughs.) Well, the news is organized around a thousand competing problems, so perhaps the most urgent issue is to see all of those individual crises as boiling down to a struggle for justice. Achieving that sense of the relatedness of people's problems is the problem.

**Inprint:** What is the "com-

modified information" you talk about in your book, and how does it relate to education?

**KW:** When I went to university, it cost about \$200 a year. And for that \$200, you got the services of the student union. So even that was something you got back. You know, it even lowered beer prices, basically. A sporting center, that's what you got for \$200 a year. And everything else was free.... So it seems to me that we've moved a long way from that model. It is kind of relevant, given that education gets more expensive every year relative to the price of everything else.

Now the thing is it might not seem so, but it is worth that investment, having a college degree. But it just strikes me that one could, you know, think about another model where we're more interested in sharing knowledge and making it available for everyone. I think in New York I was just shocked that you need a card to get into the university library because I was used to the fact that you could walk into any university library anywhere in Australia and read a book. So we might

think about what a better model for the knowledge, or sharing information culture, might be other than this sort of raging scarcity.

People get really obsessed with, "I've got to get a degree from Harvard," and it turns out it doesn't really help you all that much. It's a myth that if you get this rare thing you are made in life, but it's not really true. People with equivalent scores tend to do equivalently well regardless of what school they went to. So there's a kind of myth of scarcity. It's like marketing. It's like a college is like some sort of expensive brand of designer trousers or something.

**Inprint:** What kind of a brand is New School? **KW:** In media business, what people call brand equity is extremely important to colleges, as it is to companies. And dare I say the brand equity of New School is sort of attractive. It has this wonderful history. It's set up by these dissidents from Columbia who objected to its policies. They wanted to bring education to the people, so they started the New School, adult education in the village, the center of bohemian New York.

And then it's the University in Exile, which is, you know, saving the lives of all these refugee intellectuals from Europe who are the brains trust of postwar America, in many ways. And then you have Parsons—comes partly out of Dewey's idea that if you get art into the making of things that there will be better things in the world. So these are all kind of worthy goals, founded by interesting people.

The problem is how you maintain that as the decades go by because universities have to be managed in a very long-term kind of way. It's difficult to achieve that. But how do you make that attractive to people? I'm sure there are smart people somewhere here who worry about the brand equity of New School and how to spread the word.

But students seem to be able to find it. There must be some radar people have because all the quirky, interesting kids in high school in America somehow figure out that this is the home for them. I think many of us are very happy that is the kind of place that it is.

**Inprint:** Do you have any advice for students of today?

**KW:** I think the best advice is not to take anyone's advice. I can only think of the things I did wrong in college, which was to waste the time. I think that's the only thing to say is that when you're 20 years old, time seems limitless. But it's not. And, not to waste it. So I don't want to prescribe what people should do. I'm not going to say "read this book or do that class" but use time wisely. That's a secret.

**Inprint:** Question from the courtyard: Are you a weekend Goth?

**KW:** A what? (Laughs.) No, no. I'm married, with a small baby. I have the most boring kind of life you can imagine, you know, to anyone else. It's not boring to me; to me it's the life that I wanted, you know. I play with my fourteen-month-old baby, and that's enough for me. So no, I'm not a weekend Goth.

Uh, I'm of the era when Goth came around for the first time. I'm just a little bit old for first-generation Goth. So of course I know a lot of people who are in that world. And I saw *The Cure*! 1983. In Australia, just after the second album. They were great.

# IN THE CITY

Based on information from the *New York Landmarks Preservation Foundation*. Additional information from the *Eyewitness Travel Guide to New York*, a *Dorling Kindersley* book.

North of 14th Street, New York City's streets are laid out on the Randall Plan. Created in 1811, the familiar grid encompasses over 2,000 city blocks.

Just south of 14th Street, however, the roads of Greenwich Village are laid out chaotically, according to farm borders and former creeks. This historic neighborhood evolved from an actual village, which was established during Dutch colonization.

Greenwich Village experienced great population growth when many city-dwellers relocated there during the Yellow Fever epidemic in 1822. The neighborhood is known for its bohemian character and is home to many of the city's artists. New Yorkers in search of quaint and unusual shops, jazz clubs and all-night cafés often head for Greenwich Village.

A stone's throw away from many of New School University's facilities is the Jefferson Market Courthouse, located at 425 6th Ave. Named after Thomas Jefferson, "Old Jeff"

began as a marketplace in 1833. The Gothic observation tower housed a giant bell, used to alert the Greenwich Village

ing houses an annex of the New York Public Library, yet retains much of its original interior architecture.

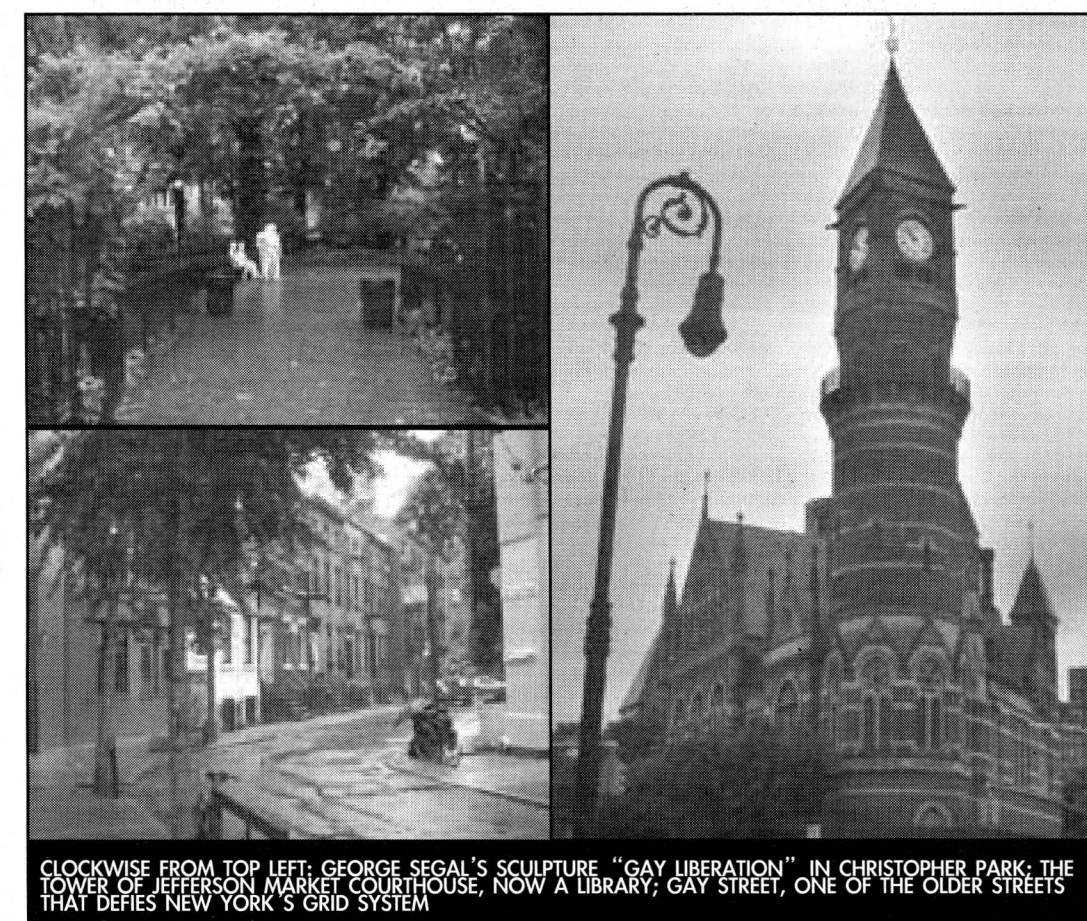
tersection of seven streets: 7th Avenue, Christopher Street, W. 4th Street, Grove Street, Barrow Street, Waverly Place

in the gay rights movement. In 1969 the Stonewall riots took place directly across the street, in an event many consider the launching of the gay-rights movement in America. It is home to the George Segal sculpture "Gay Liberation".

Two blocks south of Christopher St., 75 Bedford St. was built in 1893 and is the narrowest building in New York—just over nine feet wide! The irreverent poet Edna St. Vincent Millay and thespian Cary Grant both lived here. Beautiful 102 Bedford St. was renovated by famed architect Clifford Daily in 1926 as a hostel for bohemian artists.

Bedford St. intersects with St. Luke's Place, a short block of striking Italian-style houses built in the 1850s. House no.10 is best known as the Huxtable residence from *The Cosby Show*.

Washington Mews, hidden just north of Washington Square Park, between 5th Avenue and University Place, is an old stable-row that developed into an authentically gorgeous street. The street features a variety of architectural styles, most famous of which is the classical French NYU house, on its eastern corner.



CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: GEORGE SEGAL'S SCULPTURE "GAY LIBERATION" IN CHRISTOPHER PARK; THE TOWER OF JEFFERSON MARKET COURTHOUSE, NOW A LIBRARY; GAY STREET, ONE OF THE OLDER STREETS THAT DEFIES NEW YORK'S GRID SYSTEM

volunteer fire brigade. When the Fire Department of New York was established in 1865, the tower became obsolete. In its stead the courthouse was built and operated between 1877-1945. Today, the build-

Two blocks down Christopher Street is Sheridan Square. The park is named after Major General Philip Sheridan, a civil-war general in the Union Army. Considered to be the heart of the Village, it is an in-

and Washington Place. Around the corner is Christopher Park, often mistaken for Sheridan Square. Although this triangle includes a sculpture of the general, Christopher Park is also considered a landmark



# NAVIGATING THE STRAND

REBECCA CARRIERO TAKES US THROUGH THE NOOKS AND CRANNYS OF THE STORE

The Strand is the place of treasure hunts and cheap books: quite the material you need to make an adventure, you know. Aside from it being a staple of New York City's historical book scene, it is fabulously filthy, extraordinarily inexpensive, and filled with intense New Yorkers. Located on East 12th and Broadway, the Strand is known for its labyrinth of book rows that snake around the store measuring "eight miles long." With three floors and a separate rare book room the Strand has a wide selection of used and new books.

There's nothing like creeping into the Strand, looking for that good read, watching out for books that are scattered on the floor in piles, and craning your neck to check out the bookshelves that endlessly twist around the dimly lit store reaching towards the ceiling. (After you check your bag and go through the turn stiles upon entering, of course.) The best sellers and newly arrived books are neatly shelved in the middle of the store, but the obscurities, the strange out of print books with laughably archaic language, bizarre images only available in these little finds, are in stacks all around the store, making shopping at the Strand quite the treasure hunt.

The Strand is also great for book-hungry, budget conscience students. Oftentimes books are up to fifty percent off. There are even deals like three books for 48 cents. Deals like that make shopping at the Strand much cheaper than stealing from the Library!

But be warned, the Strand has a notoriously unpleasant staff. Specifically the balding man who wears tweed jackets, and glasses who practically hisses at customers. Supposedly, they



CUSTOMERS PERUSE BOOKS ON SALE OUTSIDE THE FAMOUS STRAND BOOKSTORE.

photo by Mark Lim

fiendishly guard books from thieves — which might explain their reason for being unpleasantly hawkish. I guess they're the same thieves that contemplate stealing from the Library.

## THE ART OF VOTING

JADE MISHLER

Is it a barrel of monkeys, a matchstick sculpture, or a voting booth?

The Voting Booth Project, on view until Nov. 15 at the Parsons Gallery at 2 W. 13th St., features voting booths from the controversial 2000 Presidential election in Florida reinterpreted and transformed.

In August, Parsons invited 50 artists, architects and designers, such as David Byrne, Frank Gehry, Milton Glaser, Maira Kalman and David Rockwell, to create art installations out of the voting booths. Those who accepted had one month to make their pieces.

The show, which runs until Nov. 15, contains approximately 50 Votomatic voting booths remade.

The booths are statements on design and democracy. Each booth contains a placard with an explanation or quote from the creator.

Michael Bierut and James Biber drove a 1.5-ton steamroller over the machine and placed a tiny plastic elephant on the top of what is left.

Architect David Rockwell eliminated the Votomatic from his piece, leaving a wood-splinter sculpture in the shape of the Votomatic. The splinters are painted to look like matches. The placard reads, "Voting is a fundamental right of democracy and must be handled with care."

A general unease about the 2000 election is shown, and some artists use their Votomatic booths as platforms for their anti-Bush sentiments and feelings about the 2004 Presidential election.

The show has received widespread coverage, including features in the *New York Times*, *Newsweek*, *Daily News*, *New York Sun*, and *New York Magazine*.

The exhibition is curated by design critic Chee Pearlman and designed by the design firm Pentagram.

# STYLE AND SHOPPING

LANGIES TAKE ON THE PLUCKY SHOE BEAST, AND WIN BY CAITLIN MARNELL

Ah, the loathsome Carrie Bradshaw. During her reign of terror, Sex and the City, the self-described "New York City single gal" pranced through Greenwich Village—scarfing up vanilla cupcakes at Magnolia Bakery, confronting potential flames outside the Perry Street Alcoholics Anonymous meeting, attending Miranda's wedding in the garden across Sixth Avenue—in four-inch heels.

Ridiculous. Our 'hood is a perilous neighborhood and absolutely requires proper foot apparel. The side streets are paved with cobblestones and pug excrement. The sidewalks are cluttered with hip-hop bootlegs, incense and used books. The avenues are peopled with PATH thugs and Urban Outfitters cashiers on smoke breaks. This is the real Greenwich Village, where a passionately self-absorbed, aging ingénue would snap a brittle Manolo-clad brittle ankle in no time.

Unlike the Bradshaw Beast, Eugene Lang kids are sensible when it comes to shoes. They also certainly surpass her in creativity and overall coolness. Often what's going on above those classroom tables is much less interesting than what's under it (Dunk Lows and Frye boots and jellies, oh my!).

The cutest shoes to be found here at the ol' Euge are vintage hip, worn, accordingly by our school's sizeable population of cute, hip, vintage-bedecked girls. These range from colorful, pointy-toed flats to sassy one-inch kitten heels. If you're dying for a pair of one-of-a-kind dated gems, head to the Lower East Side and check out a fabulous resale shop like Strongarm Clothing and Supply Co. (184 Orchard St.). For

the crème de le crème, and a significant increase in cost, try boutiques that restructure and resell used pieces, like Edith and Daha (104 Rivington St.) and Foley and Corrina (108 Stanton St.).

Lang boys, on the other hand, join the gals in embracing the cult of sneaker. Be they Nike, Adidas, New Balance, Lacoste or Puma, the kiddies are buying bright, colorful styles to complement their Levis and beat-up blazers. If you're itching to keep up with the trendy, Drum-smoking Joneses, head east to Dave's Quality Meat (7 E. 3rd St.) or Alife Rivington Club (158 Rivington St.) for a peaceful shopping experience.

If you don't mind feeling like you're on the soundstage of a flashy P-Diddy video circa 1999, check out the lower levels of Broadway standbys Transit (665 Broadway) and Michael K. (512 Broadway.) Feeling truly ambitious? Hop on the train and choose from the stellar collections at Pegasus or Dr. Jay's in Harlem (164 W. 125th St.) or almost any shoe store along Fordham Road in the Bronx.

But if, like Carrie and her gang of Botoxed cronies, you have a little bit of label-whore in you, status shoes lie almost literally around the corner. The new DSW Shoe Warehouse on Union Square South offers a B-list selection from A-list designers, like Prada and baby sister Mui Mui, loveably gaudy Versace, Vera Wang and Gucci. The selection over at Loehmann's (101 7th Ave.), however, is way superior and cheaper: awesome designer sandals by Marc Jacobs and Dolce and Gabbana sell for \$100 a pop, at an almost 75-percent retail mark-down. Happy hunting!

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DEADLINE FOR NEXT  
ISSUE: NOVEMBER 22

# POST-POLL DEPRESSION CONT.

FROM PAGE 3

in Congress," said Johnson. "The Republicans will be able to push through a lot of legislation with this majority."

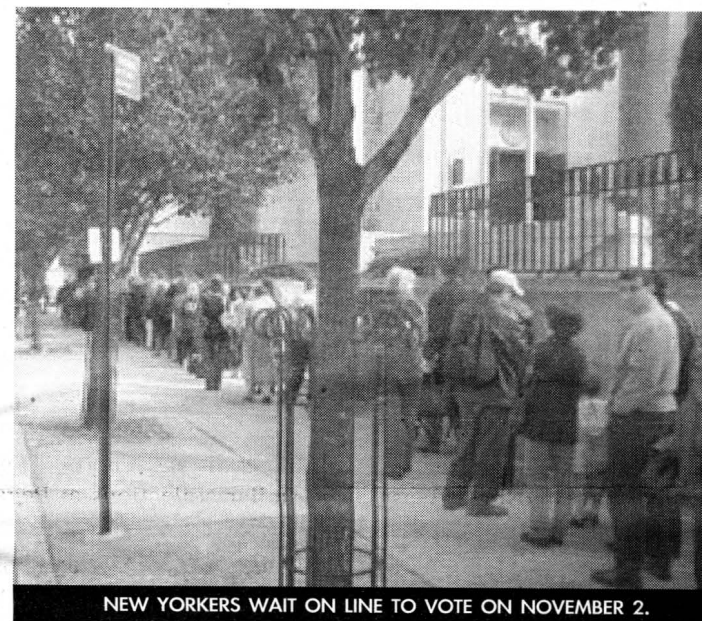
Some students worried about how the world would perceive the reelection of President Bush. "There is so much mistrust and animosity coming from the rest of the world, and now we are standing alone," said Chris Hwang, a senior at Lang. "I think we'll see the results of the war [in Iraq] in the next two years."

Karen Bray, a senior at Eugene Lang College, had volunteered to get out the vote in Ohio. While Bray and the other volunteers helped to deliver Cleveland, an important city

in northern Ohio to Kerry, the state eventually was declared in favor of Bush, sealing his electoral victory.

"The mood is gloomy," Bray said in a telephone interview on the way back from Ohio. "It's devastating to work so hard and end up losing."

Nevertheless, the feeling of disbelief is palpable. Many of those interviewed said that they had expected Bush to lose. Ian Johnson concludes with a disillusioned thought: "Everyone voted, and everyone tried and we failed. I didn't want to believe it, but it was true. I didn't think that Kerry would win, but I sure was hoping."



NEW YORKERS WAIT ON LINE TO VOTE ON NOVEMBER 2.

photo by Pepper Nevins

# GET THE BEAT

KRISTIN JOY  
LORETTA FINDS  
AN EX-BEACH  
BOY AT A CMJ  
MARATHON

The CMJ Music Marathon was held from Oct. 13-16 at the Jacobs Javits Convention Center, the Westin New York Times Square and over 50 music venues throughout New York City. The event, which included a film festival, informative panels and musical performances from a slew of artists, was sponsored by SPIN magazine and other organizations.

The line-up of musical acts featured at the CMJ festival was phenomenal, ranging from underground hip-hop musician Sage Francis to indie rock bands like TV on the Radio. However, space inside all

venues was limited: One had to arrive early to claim a space in the crowd.

On Oct. 15, I arrived at Irving Plaza to attend one of the shows. As I neared the doors, I noticed a long line of music fans with CMJ festival passes. As I walked to the last place in line, I overheard the conversations of distraught patrons. "I paid over \$300 dollars for a badge to wait in line?" one complained.

I walked to the front doors of the Plaza and asked a security guard about the line. "Not everyone can get in," he replied. "Many people without badges bought tickets from our venue

tonight. It is a sold-out show, and we need to accommodate those who bought tickets before we can let in people with badges."

So, although attending the musical performances was a near impossible feat for many, the panels offered made up for this failing of organization. I asked a volunteer from the CMJ Network to rate the event's success. "We got a high response this year from the panels," she said. "More people attended this year's panels than in any other year."

One of the most noteworthy and exciting panels at the CMJ festival was given by

# THE SECRET TO A SUCCESSFUL KADUSHOCRACY

PETER KUSHIN TRADES MACHIAVELLI FOR MARY-KATE

What is missing from every broken home, inner-city school, third-world nation and demolished country? At first I thought American troops, food, schools and medicine. But what inspires hope better than Mary-Kate Olsen (MK)? Who is not to be confused with her twin sister, Ashley?

I originally thought the way to world peace would be sending every country the entire run of *Full House* on DVD, but is it really the spring-cleaning antics of Danny Tanner that will save a distressed country? Might the silly shenanigans of Joey Gladstone serve to suppress a mad dictator? Who can deny the power of a smile from the star of movies such as *You're Invited to Mary-Kate & Ashley's Campaign Party*, *You're Invited*

to *Mary-Kate & Ashley's Costume Party*, *You're Invited to Mary-Kate & Ashley's Mall of America Party*, the classic *You're Invited to Mary-Kate & Ashley's New York Ballet Party* and the soon-to-be-released *You're Invited to Mary-Kate & Ashley's Keg Party*.

I came to this epiphany during a heart-warming episode of *Full House* on the Nick-At-Night lineup in between *Sanford and Son* and *Who's The Boss?* John Stamos, playing Uncle Jesse, put on an Emmy-worthy performance. He dressed up little MK (or Ashley) in a biker outfit and a miniature Harley-Davidson with paisley print. That is when I realized paisley (along with MK) was the key to international harmony. If we send MK around the world with a

paisley American flag, democracy will naturally spread like wildfire.

My theory on the cosmic connection between MK and democracy was further confirmed upon Googling MK. I found that the first relevant news article was from the India Express on MK's recent struggle with anorexia. The article confirmed that, despite India's problems with poverty and famine, the people of the world still have the beat on the world of MK.

With the global spotlight on MK, she has the chance to do something all other child stars and world leaders have been unsuccessful at: promoting world peace, the MK way!



STREAMING AN AUDIO EXPERIENCE THAT WILL SHOCK YOUR GRANNY: PAGE 6

Brian Wilson. Most famous for founding the Beach Boys, the artist recently debuted a highly anticipated solo project, *SMiLE*, which the *New York Times* calls "the most famous unheard album in history." The album was intended for release in 1967, around the time *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* was released by the Beatles. Wilson dedicated an enormous amount of energy to this album; however, the rest of the Beach Boys found it too progressive. Wilson discussed how the pressures of being number one on the charts, competing with the Beatles and arguments between band

members about the project resulted in the delayed release of *SMiLE*, many thought indefinitely.

Also attending the Wilson panel was Van Dyke Parks, who composed lyrics for *SMiLE*; David Leaf, who documented the release of the album; and Darian Sahanaja, who helped Brian Wilson piece the album together. Each panelist seemed to simply revere Wilson.

One student asked Wilson what advice he had for young musicians aspiring to write music. "Listen to Phil Spector's music, get the beat and go from there," Wilson answered.



# WHIPS & CHAINS

EXCITE ME: AN S&M GUIDE FOR LANG STUDENTS

JACQUELYN GALLO

Having just crashed through mid-semester, Lang kids are bound to be stressed and strained. Papers are due, you've already been absent twice and can't miss any more days, you've used the "my printer was broke" or "I can't get my email to work" excuse at least twice on every teacher and everything is just beginning to bubble. Well, if you're tired of hitting the books, why not let the books hit you?

Spice up your stressful life with a little playful student S&M action. Just because you go to Lang, don't rule out those rulers quite yet. Rulers make great spanking devices for you or a friend. Remember, not too hard, you wouldn't want proof of how big that butt's gotten in these past winter months.

Scotch tape is another safe and useful accessory for the sadist in you. Fun uses include taping a mouth shut, restricting hands and feet and, for the more kinky kids, nipple stimulating. Make sure the tape is not too sticky or you may rip off hair or flesh.

Would you like to try being a dominatrix? How about asking a fellow student to be locked in your dorm room (after all, they are practically as small as cages) and tease them by taking away their Power Book. Also, try tying some string around an iPod, then let them chase after it for an hour or so. If they're good, allow them to listen to some MP3's. But if they're bad, spank them lightly with your course packets (might as well use those for something).

Why not let those Ethernet cables literally be a pain in your ass? They're great for spanking, teasing, tying and whipping. You can also use them to go online and check out some other fun bondage ideas. The most important things are to be safe, have fun and don't be shy. And remember, if you get caught by your parents, the most they can do is spank you. j

# THE BEST THINGS IN LIFE ARE FREE

JADE MISHLER AND MELANIE CHOPKO

**Best Place to Read the Fine Print:** Museums. MoMA Queens (33rd St. at Queens Blvd) is free with your New School ID, and many other museums have a suggested admission fee.

**Best Cheap Date:** With your New School ID you can purchase Lowes movie tickets for \$6 and Regal Theatre tickets for \$5 (limit two per student every two weeks) at the office of Student Development and Activities (55 W 13th St.). Make it a cheap and safe date by picking up free condoms while you are there.

**Best Place to Flirt with Copyright Infringement:** Photocopies in the Office of Student Development and Activities cost a measly five cents. While you are there, keep your eyes peeled for coupon books and Broadway discount vouchers. Also, every month you can help yourself to a free copy of *Vibe* and *Spin* Magazine.

**Best Place to Check Your E-mail:** The new computers in the basement of 65 W.11th St.

**Best Sweat for Your Buck:** If you are a full-time New School student, the McBurney YMCA (125 W. 14th St.) will give you 20-percent off membership, and not charge a sign-up fee.

**Best Reason to Wear a**

# UNION CONT.

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is no way to cut costs except not to hire full-time people."

Last year, Lang hired 10 new full-time faculty. "Something that we are seeing at Lang, that I also think is a very positive change is the hiring of more full-time faculty," Clausen remarked. In fact, according to Veitch, the new provost, Arjun Appadurai, "allowed [the Lang administration] to hire more full-time people, and proof of that is in the last two years, Lang College full-time faculty has doubled in size."

Appadurai believes, according to Veitch, "if you don't have full-time people then students don't have people back year after year, and there is no institutional memory." Veitch contin-

ued: "With full-time people, you can demand more, there is better quality, you don't have people coming in and out."

Breidenbach was quick to add, "We will always have a reliance on our part-time faculty. You are going to want part-time people, people who are actively writing and actively publishing, who are active in their fields."

However, shifting the ratio of part-time to full-time faculty does lessen the sheer numbers of the bargaining unit. In the case of NYU's recent part-time faculty unionization, a similar situation is occurring. NYU is shifting its faculty to more full time staff. "My interpretation," said Clausen, "is that [hiring more full-time faculty] is partly a

way to run around the union while it doesn't remove individuals from the bargaining unit, it means that more courses are taught by non-unionized faculty."

Veitch said, "I don't know if some apprehension about a union played a role in [the hiring of more full-time faculty at Lang], but I think there's a little bit of that. But a lot of it is the recognition that you can't run an institution without more full-time faculty."

Breidenbach noted that the conception of the union will give the part-time faculty a chance have more peace of mind as far as future employment is concerned. "I can understand the physiological desire to have an extended contract," she said.

When instructors are negotiating for longer contracts, they will undergo a similar review process applied to full-time faculty, according to Breidenbach. She explained that it would only be fair for a multiple-year contract to entail a more rigorous review process. Veitch said, "we have very good people, so I'm sure most would pass."

Many apprehensions exist about how the union will effect NSU and Lang. "It may be that it just requires, as it should, fairness," said Veitch. j

# WORD SEARCH

FIND THESE WORDS THAT DESCRIBE THINGS YOU MAY SEE OR DO AT LANG.

E R U T L U C S R A N I M E S  
V L I B E R A L A R T S I S T  
E G N I T I R W A T T O A Q U  
R T E A C H E R S S E C N Y D  
E C O N O M I C S I S I G N E  
R O X L D S U S N N A O F E N  
U U Y I B E C P T C L L I W T  
T R A N T H R O P O L O G Y S  
A T B O W I F A H N R G M O O  
R Y E A N I R C Y T O Y I R C  
E A D T N T Y E V E D O D K I  
T R C A I S M A R X Y N T U E  
I D L E P T H E A T E R E X T  
L S C O S N O I G I L E R R Y  
N R Y H P O S O L I H P M O A

ANTHROPOLOGY  
ARENDR (HANNAH)  
ARTS IN CONTEXT  
CLASS  
COURTYARD  
CULTURE  
ECONOMICS  
FINALS  
GENDER  
HISTORY  
INPRINT  
LIBERAL ARTS  
LITERATURE  
MARX (KARL)  
MIDTERM

NEW YORK  
PARTIES  
PHILOSOPHY  
PSYCHOLOGY  
RACE  
RELIGIONS  
SEMINARS  
SOCIETY  
SOCIOLOGY  
STUDENTS  
TEACHERS  
THEATER  
URBAN  
WRITING

# KERREY CONT.

CONT. FROM PAGE 9

like "we don't want the smoking gun to be a mushroom cloud" and the ominous threat of weapons of mass destruction. Yeah, I think what the administration did in 2002 in the off-year elections and with the war in Iraq put us right back to where we were prior to 9/11, which was heavily partisan, with substantial divisions in the country.

**Inprint:** Was it frustrating to you to see the presidential candidates use the report to their advantage?

**Kerrey:** Not really. I was gratified that Congress moved as quickly as it did, and gratified that the American people embraced the commission report with such enthusiasm. We all agreed not to use the 9/11 report in any way in the presidential campaign. I hope that I have maintained that commitment throughout this interview.

*War on Terror Not Winnable*

**Inprint:** President Bush made a comment in the summer of 2004 that the war on terror is not "winnable." Is the war on terror winnable?

**Kerrey:** No. Well, I mean it's not winnable because terrorism is a tactic. There will always be things that are terrifying. Sometimes it will be a violent act perpetrated by organizations like al Qaeda; other times it will be a terror that comes from knowing the assault-weapons ban expired. I think that terrorism is always going to be with us. One of the things I say in general is that if you're not anxious about life, then you haven't got life figured out. So you probably suffer from a sentimental illness or feel existential anxiety. The challenge is not to eliminate existential anxiety; the challenge is to deal with those existential moments in a healthy way. One of the existential anxieties is "I could die." Yes, not only could you, you will. You will eventually die, that is a certainty. So the question is: What do I do with that truth? One of the other existential anxieties is "my life will be meaningless." Well, maybe, but you have to figure out how to deal with that. You have to figure out how to give your life some meaning in some way, shape or form. Being anxious about physical death is, in my

view, is an extreme, and a life-destroying proposition....

I think we can substantially reduce the threat of this kind of terror that we're dealing with right now with an effective range of military, law enforcement, trade, aid, diplomatic strategy. There's a lot that can be done to substantially reduce that threat, but eliminate it, no. The trouble is that in the modern age, you get a tremendous capability to do immediate damage because not only is it damage to something at the local level, but because of the communications systems we have in place, you feel it worldwide. So this horrible violence that occurred in a school in Beslan, Russia: It could have been a school down the street, as far as I'm concerned. It felt like it was local. It didn't feel like it was "over there." I think it's never going to become nuisance—I think John Kerry used an inappropriate word and said according to him he wants it to become a nuisance. It'll never feel like a nuisance, it will always feel like a traumatic affair.

*Further Investigation?*

**Inprint:** I saw former CIA Officer Bob Baer on CSPAN, who said you went with him to Iraq in 1994. Is that true?

**Kerrey:** Not unless I was under the influence of drugs. I must have completely lost it. He said that?

**Inprint:** Yes.

**Kerrey:** I was very much interested, and I knew what was going on in northern Iraq at the time and on a couple of oc-

casions I scheduled trips, but never actually went on one. I very much would like to have. I did go to Turkey on a number of occasions and met with the Kurdish leaders when they would come up into Istanbul.

**Inprint:** How did this affect your thoughts on Iraq? You later came out in favor of the war.

**Kerrey:** It affected me greatly because I knew the details of our military efforts to contain Saddam Hussein, and I knew the impact that the no-flight efforts in the north had had. It provided safe haven for the Kurds, and I knew that there were Kurds who were increasingly working together. They had fought against one another, but they understood that they had to develop the capability for self-government. So I knew they were benefiting from our military security, and I knew what the cost of that security was.

**Inprint:** As of now, are there any plans for additional investigation [of the 9/11 attacks]?

**Kerrey:** I haven't heard of any. I think that's unfortunate, but I haven't heard of any. Perhaps when they get down to restructuring the government, they'll start reading some of the other things that we talked about in the report itself.

**Inprint:** Thank you very much for meeting with us.

**Kerrey:** You're very welcome. j

# BOOK REVIEW

REBECCA CARRIERO

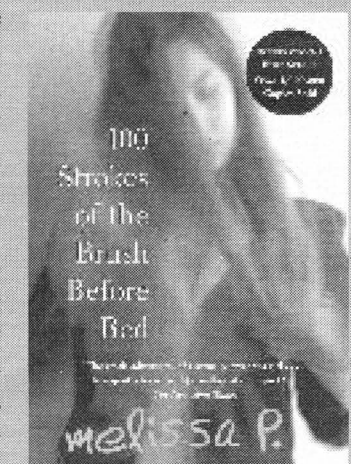
REVIEWS *100 STROKES OF THE BRUSH BEFORE BED* BY MELISSA P. TRANSLATED BY LAWRENCE VENUTI

She was a modern day Lolita, armed with a cell phone and cyber-sexed instant messages. In the fictionalized memoir "100 Strokes of the Brush before Bed", by Melissa P., out last month in paperback from Grove Press, the author recounts her colorful sex life between the ages of 14 and 16. The book was published when the young author was 17, which accounts for the byline of "Melissa P" instead of her full name.

"100 Strokes of the Brush before Bed" is the story of a precocious Italian teenager who writes in a first-person diary narrative of her sexcapades in search for "true love." The memoir fulfills several of the typical aspects of a story in the erotica genre: Melissa has numerous partners, including married men, teachers, multiple partners, transvestites, S&M obsessed characters, women, and seemingly anyone that asks. Although the narrative is sprinkled with the usual awkward phrases that attempt to be sexy, such as "my sap" and "my erupting volcano," the book generally well-written in a mature, descriptive voice that conveys a hopeful and passionate character.

The book has become an international success and has been translated in 23 languages. It has been the topic of much controversy in Europe because of the author's young age. On the other hand, such publicity has spawned many other novels in the accelerating erotica genre of books; this perhaps indicates that erotica is becoming more acceptable in the often pretentious literary world.

After spending the bulk of the novel engaging in uninhibited encounters, Melissa's attitude shifts and the novel concludes with an unrealistic and moralistic ending. Nevertheless, the writer succeeds at making a notoriously cheesy and often embarrassing literary genre a bit more enjoyable and less laughable to read. j



Courtesy of Grove/Atlantic

# STUDENT UNION NEWS VIA CAPRI ROTH

This semester, the Lang Student Union has been meeting every Monday evening at 6 p.m. The LSU will continue diligently spending your money, and so it invites the rest of the student body to join the fun.

As of Oct. 20, the LSU spent more than \$8,600 to fund more than a dozen events, organizations and student projects. Highlights include the Eugene Lang College Marathon Team, Drag Fest (scheduled to happen at the beginning of the spring 2005 semester), the NSU debate team, a SoUL-organized bus trip to Howard University and a trip to the Creating Change National Conference in Minneapolis.

On Oct. 13 and Oct. 14, the union held facilitator elections in the Lang cafeteria. Your voices were heard, and the seven facilitators are Shannon Bolt, Britany Charlton, Lucas Hartstone-Rose, Laura Holden, Melissa Ingaglio, Jordan Killam and Timothy Wahba.

All students are welcome to attend meetings and take part in consensus-building. j



# 1

# New School Events Calendar

Farewell to the Orient Express. Send your events info to The Calendar Girl: [inprint@newschool.edu](mailto:inprint@newschool.edu)

**Gn** Arson Galleries: 66 5th Ave, Room 101 **Lc** Lang Cafeteria: 65 W. 11th Street, 1st Floor **Sas** Student Activities Space: 55 W. 13th Street, 1st Floor **Swa** Swayduck Auditorium: 65 5th Avenue **7a** Tishman Auditorium 66 W. 12th Street **We** Wolff Conference Room: 65 5th Av, 2nd Floor **Wh** Wollman Hall 65 W. 11th Street, 5th Floor

## November

**14 sun**

**21 sun**

2pm Schneider  
Concerts: Jupiter  
Piano Trio **7a**

**28 sun**

**15 mon**

6:30pm Non-Fic-  
tion Forum: Rachel  
Cohen **7a**

**22 mon**

6:30pm Fiction  
Forum: Francisco  
Goldman **7a**

**29 mon**

**16 tues**

4-7pm The America  
Project: A Poetry  
Circle with Seikou  
Sundiata **Lc**  
6pm Iraq and the  
Media **7a**  
7pm National Book  
Awards Finalists  
(**7A**)

**23 tues**

**30 tues**

6pm Tuesday Night  
Talk with Janet  
Cardiff **7a**

**17 wed**

3-5pm Fine Arts  
Lecture: Andrea  
Fraser **Gn**  
4-6pm Literature  
Concentrators  
Meeting with Elaine  
Savory **Wh**

**24 wed**

**1 wed**

10am-12pm  
Mayor's Develop-  
ment Plan for  
NYC **Swa**

**8 wed**

**CHANUKKAH**  
6pm Fine Arts Lec-  
ture: Vera Lutter **Gn**  
6:30-8pm Planning  
for Sustainable  
Cities: Allen  
Hershkowitz **We**  
7pm Aperture Foun-  
dation Lecture:  
Exiled Artists  
Interpret Their  
Homeland **7a**

**11 thurs**

6pm Hugh Raffles:  
On the Language of  
Bees As Such **We**  
6pm Dean's Forum:  
French Universalism  
in Crisis **7a**  
6:30 pm Lang  
Student Reading  
**Lc**

**18 thurs**

6pm US Foreign  
Policy in the Post  
Election Era **Swa**  
7:30pm William  
Vollmann **7a**

**25 thurs**

THANKSGIVING

**2 thurs**

6pm India:  
America's New Best  
Friend **Swa**  
6pm The Media and  
the Memory of  
Technology: A  
Balkan Case **7a**

**9 thurs**

6pm The Past  
as Practice with  
Dispech Chakra-  
barty **We**  
6:30pm Lang  
Student Reading  
**Lc**  
7pm Best American  
Poetry Reading  
**7a**

**12 fri**

7pm New School  
Film Show **7a**  
8pm Aspects of  
Modernity: Peter  
Gay **7a**

**19 fri**

**26 fri**

**3 fri**

1pm The Real Scene  
of the Crime **7a**  
12-2pm Basically  
For Women: Women  
and Art **Gn**  
10-5pm Sympo-  
sium: Thorstein  
Veblen: His Ideas for  
Our Time  
**Location 7a**

**13 sat**

**20 sat**

12pm Coalition for  
the Homeless: Art  
Walk NY with Peter  
Jennings and Artist  
Ed Ruscha

**27 sat**

**4 sat**

## December

**5 sun**

**6 mon**

6:30pm Writing  
about Music: Robert  
Christgau and Lenny  
Kaye of the Village  
Voice **7a**

**7 tues**

6:30pm Tuesday  
Night Talk with  
Pierre Huyghe **7a**

© 1931 **Ling Lung**  
**Women's Magazine**  
(Shanghai)

## Particularly Good Things

Echo press presents William T. Vollman  
(11/18)  
See Interview on Page 2.

Open Meeting with Dean Veitch  
(early December, TBA)

Bring your concerns, complaints and praises  
on student space and other school related  
decisions to this open meeting with Dean  
Jonathan Veitch and the University Ar-  
chitect. Suggestions for the agenda can be  
sent to secretarial magician Megan Mosher:  
[Mosherm@newschool.edu](mailto:Mosherm@newschool.edu). (Date and loca-  
tion TBA)

The Real Scene of the Crime (12/3)

NYC Deputy Inspector Gary Gomula, a chief of the Crime  
Scene Unit, brings blood and gore to Tishman with an inside  
look at the procedures involved in the forensic investigations of  
crimes. Even better than the lecture will be the new friends you  
can find in the audience--the lecture is sponsored by the NS  
Institute for Retired Professionals.

Planning for Sustainable Cities:  
Allen Hershkowitz (12/8)

Hershkowitz will discuss his effort to develop, in collaboration  
with Maya Lin and others from the public and private sphere, a  
world-scale recycled-paper mill on the site of an abandoned rail  
yard in the South Bronx; along with the technical, economic, and  
political barriers that prevented this visionary plan from being  
realized.

## Weekly Events

**Dat Free** (Drug, Alcohol and Tobacco Free)

Tuesdays, 6:30pm **Sas**

**Moxie** Thursdays, 6pm **Sas**

[moxie@newschool.edu](mailto:moxie@newschool.edu)/[moxierocks.org](http://moxierocks.org)

**Soul** Mondays, 7pm **Sas**

[soul\\_org@yahoo.com](mailto:soul_org@yahoo.com)

**Sweet Rhythm** Mondays, 10 & 12 pm sets

88 Seventh Avenue South at Bleeker Street

**Student Union** Mondays, 6pm **Sas**

[lsu@newschool.edu](mailto:lsu@newschool.edu)

**Tikkun Campus Community**

1st/3rd Mondays, varied **Sas**

[NIKO169141@aol.com](mailto:NIKO169141@aol.com)

**Wips** (Works in Progress Screening)

Nov.15

W. 13th St. Rm. 1204

## Parsons Exhibitions

The Voting Booth Project

Through Nov. 15

2 W. 13th Street Gallery

Creating Their Own Image:

African-American Women Artists

Nov. 11- Jan. 29

65 5th Avenue Aronson Gallery

## Healthy Activities

**Sign Up:** Office of Student Development  
55 W 13th Street, 1st Floor

**Aerobics** Tuesdays 6-7:15pm **Sas**

**International Folk Dance**

Wednesdays 2:15-3:30pm **Sas**

**Salsa** Wednesdays 6-7:15pm **Sas**

**Yoga** Thursdays 3-4:15pm **Sas**

**Hip Hop** Fridays 1pm-2:15pm **Sas**